HARPER, METTERSON & BUEHLER,

PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS,

Baltimore street, between the Court-house and Diamond, Gettysburg, Pa.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION:

THE STAR AND SENTINEL is published every Wednesday afternoon, at $2.00 a year in advance; or $2.50 if not paid within the year. No subscriptions discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publishers.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at reasonable rates. A liberal deduction will be made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year. Special notices will be inserted at special rates, to be agreed upon.

☞The circulation of THE STAR AND SENTINEL is one-half larger than that ever attained by any newspaper in Adams county; and, as an advertising medium, it cannot be excelled.

JOB WORK of all kinds will be promptly executed, and at fair rates. Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., in every variety and style will be printed at short notice. Terms, CASH.

The Star and Sentinel.

VOL. LXVIII. NO. 20. GETTYSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1868. WHOLE NO. 3504.

Professional Cards, &c.

D. M'CONAUGHY, JOHN M. KRAUTH

Attorneys and Counsellors.

D. McCONAUGHY has associated JOHN M. KRAUTH, Esq., in the practice of the law, at his old office, one door west of BUEHLER'S Drug store, Chambersburg street.

Special attention given to Suits, Collections and Settlement of Estates. All legal business, and claims to Pensions, Bounty, Back-pay, and Damages against U. States, at all times, promptly and efficiently attended to.

Land warrants located, and choice Farms for sale, in Iowa and other western States. [Nov. 27, 1867.-tf

A. J. COVER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to collections and all other Business entrusted to his care.

Office between Fahnestock and Danner and Ziegler's stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. [May 29, 1867.

DAVID WILLS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office at his residence in the South-east corner of Centre Square.

Reference.—Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Lancaster, Pa. May 29, 1867.

DAVID A. BUEHLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to collections and all other business entrusted to his care.

☞Office at his residence in the three story building opposite the Court House. [Gettysburg, May 29, 1867

CLAIM AGENCY.—The undersigned will attend to the collection of claims against the U. S. Government, including Military Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions, Forage, &c., either in the Court of Claims or before any of the Departments at Washington.

☞Office at his residence in the three story building opposite the Court House.

R. G. McCREARY.

May 29, 1867. Attorney at Law, Gettysburg, Pa.

DR. J. W. C. O'NEAL Has his Office at his residence in Baltimore street, two doors above the *Compiler* Office. Gettysburg, May 29, 1867.

JOHN LAWRENCE HILL, Dentist, Office in Chambersburg street, one door west of the Lutheran Church, nearly opposite Dr. R. Horner's Drug Store, where he may be found ready and willing to attend any case within the province of the Dentist—Persons in want of full sets of teeth are invited to call. May 29, 1867.

DR. C. W. BENSON HAS RESUMED the Practice of Medicine in LITTLESTOWN, and offers his services to the public. Office at his house, corner of Lombard street and Foundry alley, near the Railroad. Special attention given to Skin Diseases. [Littlestown, Nov. 13, 1867.

Business Cards.

JOHN W. TIPTON, FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-East corner of the Diamond next door to McClellan's Hotel, Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also an excellent assistant and will assure satisfaction. Give him a call. May 29, 1867.

OSCAR D. McMILLAN, *SURVEYOR AND CONVEYANCER.*

In connection with the above he is at all times prepared to attend to the

WRITING OF DEEDS, BONDS, RELEASES, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT AND CLERKING OF SALES.

Having had considerable practice in the above, by strict attention to business he hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage. Charges reasonable. Residence, Gettysburg, Pa. [Jan. 22, 1868.-tf

SURVEYOR AND LICENSED CONVEYANCER. The undersigned, having taken out a Conveyancer's License, will, in connection with the office of COUNTY SURVEYOR, attend to the

WRITING OF DEEDS, BONDS, RELEASES, WILLS ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, CLERKING OF SALES, &C.

Having had considerable experience in this line, he hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage. Business promptly attended to and charges reasonable. Post office address Fairfield, Adams Co., Pa. J. S. WITHEROW.

May 29, 1867.—tf

OH! YES! OH! YES!

THE undersigned having taken out an Auctioneer's License, offers his services to the public, and would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to attend promptly to all business in this line. By strict attention to business he hopes to render entire satisfaction. ☞Charges will be very moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Address—

HIRAM ALBERT, Clearspring, York Co., Pa.

May 29, 1867.—tf.

FLOUR & FEED.

I WILL be in Gettysburg with Flour, &c., every MONDAY and FRIDAY in each week. Persons who may desire me to furnish them with either

FLOUR OR FEED-STUFF,

will leave their orders, either with John L. Tate or Danner & Zeigler, stating the kind and quantity wanted, when the same will be delivered at their dwellings, by

Sept. 25, 1867.-tf GEORGE GINGELL.

Hotels and Restaurants.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, OPPOSITE THE

Y. & NEW HAVEN & WESTERN R. R. DEPOT,

EACH STREET, BOSTON.

BY F. M. PRATT,

FORMERLY OF THE AMERICAN HOUSE.

Oct. 9, 1867.-1y

KEYSTONE HOTEL. *GETTYSBURG, PA.*

WM. E. MYERS, PROPRIETOR.

NOW OPEN.

THIS is a new House, and has been fitted up in the most approved style. Its location is pleasant and convenient, being in the most business portion of the town. Every arrangement has been made for the accommodation and comfort of guests, with ample stabling attached. With experienced servants, and accommodating Clerks, we shall use every endeavor to please. This Hotel is now open for the entertainment of the public, and we kindly solicit a share of public patronage. [May 29, 1867.

EAGLE HOTEL.

The largest and most commodious in

GETTYSBURG, PENNA.

CORNER OF CHAMBERSBURG AND WASHINGTON STREETS,

JOHN L. TATE, Proprietor.

☞An Omnibus, for Passengers and Baggage, runs to the Depot, on arrival and departure of Rail Road Trains.

Careful servants, and reasonable charges.

May 29, 1867.—tf

Foundry.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY.

THE subscriber would inform his customers and others that he is still manufacturing various kinds of Castings and Machines, made to order, on short notice, such as

Threshers and Powers,

(five different sizes of Powers,) Clover-seed Hullers and Cleaners, Corn Shellers and Separators, Cornfodder Cutters, Straw and Hay Cutters, Ploughs, such as Cast Ploughs, Barshear Ploughs, Side-hill and Corn Ploughs; the

Wire-spring Horse Rake,

the latest improvement; also Metal Screws for Cider Presses, Iron Railing for Cemeteries or Fenches, with everything else in his line, all at low prices.

FOR SALE—A light Two-horse Wagon, a One-horse Wagon, all new. DAVID STERNER.

May 29,—tf

Groceries.

BARGAINS at the new

GROCERY IN GETTYSBURG.

JOHN CRESS & SON

HAVING opened a new Grocery, in Gettysburg, on the north-west corner of the Public Square, have just received a splendid assortment of FRESH

GROCERIES,

including Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Syrup, Teas, Spices Tobacco, Salt, Fish, Hams, Shoulders, &c. Also,

QUEENSWARE, CONFECTIONS,

Nuts, Fruits, Soaps, Fancy Articles and Notions generally. We will also keep on hand FLOUR and FEED-STUFFS.

Having purchased for CASH, we are prepared to sell very cheap. Give us a call and judge for yourselves.

Sept. 25, 1867.-tf JOHN CRESS, J. W. CRESS.

NEW GROCERY STORE!

TELL EVERYBODY YOU SEE THAT

GILBERT,

JUST above the Court-House, and opposite the *Compiler* Office, will sell you everything in the GROCERY AND PROVISION Line cheaper than you can get it elsewhere.

Sugars, Coffees, Molasses,

Candles, Coal Oil, Syrups, Brooms,

Buckets, Tubs, Tobacco, Cigars,

Notions of all kinds, HAM, FISH, OYSTERS, VEGETABLES, always on hand. Give me a call, as I am determined to accommodate. BUTTER, EGGS, and all kinds of Country Produce taken, for which the highest cash price will be given. Don't forget the place—two doors above the Court-House. Don't pass without calling, as I solicit your patronage.

May 29.—tf

New Grocery & Flour Store.

MEALS & BROTHER,

HAVING opened a Grocery, Flour and Vegetable Store, in the Room formerly occupied by Geo. Little, on West Middle street, they extend an invitation to all buyers to give them a call. Everything in their line, fresh from the city and country, will be kept on hand. They are determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest, and as they only ask the lowest living profits, they hope to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. MEALS & BRO.

May 29, 1866.

Grocery and Liquor Store!

A large assortment of fine

GROCERIES,

Teas, Coffees, White Sugars of all kinds, and Brown Sugars, cheap, prime new crop Orleans Molasses, and all grades of Syrups; MESS MACKEREL, best in market.—All kinds of

LIQUORS,

wholesale and retail, prime Wine, Brandy, Rye Whisky &c., for medicinal and other purposes, in any quantity.

☞B. Mishler's Herb Bitters, and the "Great Zingari Bitters." WM. J. MARTIN,

May 29, 1867.-tf Baltimore st., Gettysburg

WM. BOYER & SON,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, NOTIONS, TOBACCOS, ALSO,

Stone, Wooden and Willow Ware,

☞A general assortment of all Goods usually kept in a FAMILY GROCERY.

Dec. 4, 1867.-tf

Marble Yards.

CANNON'S MARBLE WORKS

CORNER OF BALTIMORE AND EAST MIDDLE ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WORK EXECUTED IN THE FINEST STYLE OF THE ART.

May 29, 1867—tf

GETTYSBURG MARBLE YARD. MEALS & BRO.

In East York Street Gettysburg, Pa. Where they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work in their line,

SUCH AS MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES MANTLES, &c., &c.

in the shortest notice, and as cheap as the cheapest.—☞Give us a call. Produce taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, May 29 1867

Commercial Colleges.

BUSINESS COLLEGE, BRYANT, STRATTON & KIMBERLY'S

CORNER 10TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

YOUNG MEN

spared for the Counting Room and Business life general.

THEORY & PRACTICE

combined by means of Banks, Business Houses and the use of all kinds of Business Paper.

THIS INSTITUTION

is endorsed by the leading business men of the City

TUITION RECEIVED AT ANY TIME.

COLLEGE OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS SENT FOR CIRCULARS.

June 19, 1867.—1y

Clothing, Hats, Shoes, &c.

GEO. JACOBS & BRO., MERCHANT TAILORS,

Chambersburg Street, Gettysburg, Pa., next door to Keystone Hotel.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, TWEEDS,

Of all styles, and best quality the market can produce, furnished cheap as can be sold in the country, which will be cut out, if desired, without extra charge.

Goods made up and warranted TO FIT.

Also, sole Agents for Adams County for

The Howe Sewing Machine,

The most perfect & reliable in America!

The highest premium—the Cross of the Legion of Honor, and Gold Medal—awarded at the Paris Exposition, 1867.

The Howe Machine will do a larger variety of work in better style than any other machine, and defies all competition for simplicity and ease in working. Call and examine them. Circulars containing price list, &c., can be had on application. [Feb. 12, 1868.-tf

MERCHANT TAILORING.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS,

and other materials for Men's Wear, furnished and made up, to order, on short notice.

SATISFACTION WARRANTED.

Work also solicited from Customers, to purchase their Goods elsewhere.

W. T. KING, York street, opposite the Bank

June 12, 1867.—1y

NEW AND CHEAP CLOTHING AT BRINKERHOFF'S.

STACKS OF THEM!

CLOTHING FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR, which he is selling at such prices as cannot fail to take them off very rapidly. Call and judge for yourselves—To look at the excellent material, tasteful cutting, and neat and substantial sewing, and then to get his low prices—callers cannot help but buy, when they see it so much to their interest to do so.

He has Coats, Pants, Vests, of all styles and materials, Hats, Boots and Shoes;

Shirts, of all kinds, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Cravats, Linen and Paper Collars, Suspenders, Brushes, Combs;

Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, Pocket Knives, Segars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Pipes, Stationery, &c.,

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, with a thousan and one other articles, entirely too numerous to detail in a news paper advertisement.

He asks the attention of the public to his new stock; confident that it will please, and that no one can or will sell cheaper. Don't forget the place—corner of York street and the Diamond, Gettysburg.

May 29, 1867. JACOB BRINKERHOFF.

Soldiers' Head-Quarters

At NORRIS' STORE, is the place to get your

FALL & WINTER GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH.

If you want a cheap Over-coat, go to NORRIS'

If you want a good cheap Dress Coat, go to NORRIS'

If you want a good Everyday Coat, go to NORRIS'.

If you want a good pair of Pants, go to NORRIS'.

If you want a good cheap Vest, go to NORRIS'

If you want a FASHIONABLE HAT, go to NORRIS'

If you want a late Fall Style Cap, go to NORRIS'

If you want a good pair of Boots or Shoes, go to NORRIS'.

If you want a FASHIONABLE NECK-TIE, go to NORRIS'.

If you want a good French Calf Gaiter, go to NORRIS'.

If you want a good Umbrella, go to NORRIS'.

If you want good Paper Collars, go to NORRIS'.

If you want a fashionable suit of Clothes, go to NORRIS'.

If you want anything in the Gentleman's Line, go to NORRIS'.

If you want a good SMOKE, go to NORRIS'.

If you want good HEAVY UNDER-CLOTHING, go to NORRIS'.

Also—A large stock of CASSIMERES IN THE PIECE. Persons preferring the goods to Ready-made Clothing, can be accommodated at the lowest cash price.

Oct. 9, 1867.—tf THEO. C. NORRIS.

New Boot and Shoe Store.

NEW GOODS AND AT LOW PRICES.

THE undersigned has opened a new Boot and Shoe Store, on BALTIMORE STREET, one door south of the Presbyterian Church and nearly opposite McCreary's Saddler Shop, where he offers an attractive assortment of goods in his line, all new and selected with the greatest care. He has

LADIES' CONGRESS GAITERS,
LADIES' BALMORAL GAITERS,
LADIES' COMMON GAITERS,
LADIES' BALMORAL BOOTS,
IN LARGE VARIETY.
GENTLEMEN'S CALF BOOTS,
GENTLEMEN'S KIP BOOTS,
GENTLEMEN'S CONGRESS GAITERS,
GENTLEMEN'S SLIPPERS, ALL STYLES,
GENTLEMEN'S BALMORALS;
GENTLEMEN'S BROGANS, &c.
MISSES' CONGRESS GAITERS,
MISSES' BALMORAL GAITERS,
MISSES' MOROCCO BALMORALS,
&c., &c., &c.
BOYS' CONGRESS GAITERS,
BOYS' CALF BALMORALS,
BOYS' BROGANS, &c., &c.

All will be sold at the lowest living profits. Buyers, from town and country, are invited to call and examine goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere. I am determined to sell cheap—a little cheaper than any other house in the county. By strict attention to business, and dealing fairly and squarely with everybody, I hope to merit and receive an encouraging share of public patronage.

The MANUFACTURING of Boots and Shoes will be carried on, in all its branches. Boots, Shoes and Gaiters made to order. Also, Boots and Shoes of his own manufacture constantly on hand. Repairing done on short notice—and no effort spared to give satisfaction. None but first class workmen employed. Having a life-time experience at the business, I feel confident that I can please all who may call.

D. H. KLINGEL.

Gettysburg, July 31, 1867.—tf

ROBERT C. COBEAN HAS just received a new supply of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

of latest styles, for Winter use, which he is selling at at reduced prices. He also manufactures and repairs

HARNESS, of all kinds,

promptly and on reasonable terms. Bridles, Halters Whips, Traces, Valises, Tobacco, Cigars, and a great variety of Notions always on hand. Call at the old stand on Chambersburg street, two doors west of Buehler's Drug Store. ☞The highest price will be given for FURS.

Jan. 22, 1868.-tf

NEW GOODS. GEO. ARNOLD has now opened a LARGE STOCK of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

mostly of his own manufacture, consisting of all kinds of

COATS, PANTS & VESTS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, CRAVATS, HOSIERY, &c.,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

☞Call, examine and judge for yourselves. Oct. 30, 1867.—tf

Medical.

Hoofland's German Bitters, AND HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

The Great Remedies for all Diseases of the *LIVER, STOMACH, OR DIGESTIVE ORGANS.*

Hoofland's German Bitters

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, *Extracts*) of Roots, Herbs, and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated, and entirely *free from alcoholic admixture of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum*, Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic admixture, will use

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Those who have no objection to the combination of the Bitters, as stated, will use

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

They are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues, the choice between the two being a mere matter of taste, the Tonic being the most palatable.

The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is very apt to have its functions deranged. The Liver, sympathising as closely as it does with the Stomach, then becomes affected, the result of which is that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-burn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

The sufferer from these diseases should exercise the greatest caution in the selection of a remedy for his case, purchasing only that which he is assured from his investigations and inquiries possesses true merit, is skilfully compounded, is free from injurious ingredients, and has established for itself a reputation for the cure of these diseases. In this connection we would submit those well-known remedies—

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, AND HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

PREPARED BY *Dr. C. M. JACKSON,*

PHILADELPHIA, PA

Twenty-two years since, they were first introduced into this country from Germany, during which time they have undoubtedly performed more cures, and benefited suffering humanity to a greater extent, than any other remedies known to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility Chronic Diarrhœa, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

DEBILITY,

Resulting from any Cause whatever; PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM, induced by Severe Labor, Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, etc.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole system, the appetite is strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

PERSONS ADVANCED IN LIFE,

And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of these BITTERS, or the TONIC, a new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

NOTICE.

It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female portion of our population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health; or, to use their own expression, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite.

To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

TESTIMONIALS.

HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Penna., writes:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system. Yours, truly,

GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1866.

"I consider Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours, with respect,

JAMES THOMPSON."

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D.,

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD,

Eighth, below Coates st.

FROM REV. E. D. FENDALL,

Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver. Yours, truly,

E. D. FENDALL.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & Co.

PRICES.

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle,	$1 00
" " " half dozen,	5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, per bottle, or a half dozen for $7 50.	$1 00

☞Do not forget to examine well the article you buy in order to get the genuine. [Jan. 15, 1868.-1y

For sale by all Druggists and dealers in medicines.

Books, Drugs, Medicines, &c.

A. D. BUEHLER, DRUG & BOOK STORE,

CHAMBERSBURG STREET,

Near the Diamond.

STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS,

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS.

☞COUNTRY MERCHANTS supplied at wholesale city prices.

Feb. 12.—tf

DR. R. HORNER, *PHYSICIAN AND DRUGGIST,*

Office and Drug Store, CHAMBERSBURG STREET GETTYSBURG.

Medical advice without charge.

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, BRUSHES, TOILET ARTICLES, DYE STUFFS, SPICES, BAKING SODA, CREAM OF TARTAR, LAMPS, COAL OIL, &c., &c.

PURE LIQUORS for medicinal purposes.

Dr. R. Horner's OLIVE, a reliable remedy for chapped hands, rough skin, &c.

All articles warranted as represented.

Jan 8, 1868.-tf

The Star and Sentinel.

THE RESURRECTION.

When Lord Lindsey was travelling in Egypt, he found a mummy, the inscription on which showed that it was about two thousand years old. Unwrapping it, he discovered in one of its hands a tiny root.—He brought the root to England, and planted it, when lo! it bloomed and produced a lovely flower.

The following beautiful stanzas, by Mrs. S. H. Bradford, were suggested by the interesting incident:

Two thousand years ago, a flower
Bloomed lightly in a far-off land;
Two thousand years ago, its seed
Was placed within a dead man's hand.

Before the Saviour came to earth,
That man had lived, and loved, and died,
And even in that far-off time,
The flower had spread its perfume wide.

Suns rose and set, years came and went,
The dead had kept its treasure well,
Nations were born, and turned to dust,
While life was hidden in that shell.

The shrivelled hand is robbed at last,
The seed is buried in the earth;
When lo! the life—long bidden there—
Into a glorious flower burst forth.

Just such a plant as that which grew
From such a seed when buried low;—
Just such a flower in Egypt bloomed
And died *two thousand years ago.*

And will not He who watched the seed,
And kept the life within the shell,
When those He loves are laid to rest,
Watch o'er their buried dust as well?

And will not He from 'neath the sod
Cause something glorious to arise?
Aye, though it sleep *two thousand years,*
Yet all that buried dust shall rise.

Just such a face as greets you now,
Just such a form as here we wear,
Only more glorious far, will rise
To meet the Saviour in the air.

Then will I lay me down in peace,
When called to leave this vale of tears,
For "in my flesh shall I see God,"
E'en though I sleep *two thousand years.*

A BABY SOLILOQUY.

I am here. And, if this is what they call the world, I don't think much of it. It's a very flannelly world, and smells of paregoric awfully. It's a dreadful light world, too, and makes me blink, I tell you. And I don't know what to do with my hands: I think I'll dig my fists in my eyes. No, I won't. I'll scrabble at the corner of my blanket and chew it up, and then I'll holler; whatever happens, I'll holler. And the more paregoric they give me the louder I'll yell. That old nurse puts the spoon in the corner of my mouth in a very uneasy way, and keeps tasting my milk herself all the while. She spilled snuff in it last night, and, when I hollered, she trotted me. That comes of being a two days' old baby. Never mind, when I'm a man, I'll pay her back good. There's a pin sticking in me now, and if I say a word about it I'll be trotted or fed and I would rather have catnip tea. I'll tell you who I am. I found out to-day. I heard folks say, "Hush, don't wake up Emmeline's baby." That's me. I'm "Emmeline's baby," and I suppose that pretty, white-faced woman over on the pillows is Emmeline.

No, I was mistaken, for a chap was in here just now and wanted to see Bob's baby, and looked at me, and said I "was a funny little toad, and looked just like Bob." He smelt of cigars, and I'm not used to them. I wonder who else I belong to. Yes, there's another one—that's "Ganma." Emmeline told me, and then she took me up and held me against her soft cheek and said, "It was Ganma's baby, so it was." I declare I do not know who I do belong to; but I'll holler, and, may be, I'll find out.

There comes Snuffy with catnip tea. The idea of giving babies catnip tea when they are crying for information! I'm going to sleep. I wonder if I don't look pretty red in the face? I wonder why my hands won't go where I want them to.

THE New Orleans *Tribune* gives the following capital contrast of the two Moseses, of whom Andrew is the latest specimen:

The true Moses was the meekest of men; our Moses is the most mulish. The true Moses was a man of prayer; our Moses is a man of oaths. The true Moses was slow of speech, and had his brother for a mouthpiece; our Moses unfortunately speaks for him self. The true Moses was a great law-giver; our Moses is a notorious law-breaker. The true Moses forsook Egypt, not fearing the wrath of its king; our Moses has gone down to Egypt for help. The true Moses turned his back on the foe of his country; our Moses has turned his back on his friends and the friends of his country. The true Moses "endured" to the end; our Moses has betrayed and abandoned the cause to which he swore allegiance. The true Moses led an oppressed people out of bondage; our Moses promised to do it, but left them to their foes. The true Moses labored to save the people from the bite of fiery serpents; our Moses has sough to have all the people bitten by them —i. e., by Copperheads. When the true Moses died the children of Israel wept for him 30 days; when our Moses shall leave the White House for Tennessee, all the people will say amen. The man who reeled into office ought to be ruled out.

A DESPERATE DUEL.—A duel took place in New Orleans lately between two creoles, which is described as a very desperate encounter. The weapons used were French navy broad swords whetted up to keenness. The parties were experts, seconded by equally good swordsmen. The combat lasted a few minutes only, when one contestant received a cut over the right temple and the other a serious wound in the left wrist in his successful endeavor to ward off a deadly blow of his adversary aimed at his abdomen. The combat was then arrested, and the wounded parties received the attention of their physicians. The floor upon which this desperate duel took place was literally covered with blood, which flowed in great profusion from the wounds of both combatants. The cause of the duel was of a personal character.

"You are made to be kind, generous, and magnanimous," says Horace Mann. "If there's a boy in school who has a club-foot, don't let him know that you ever saw it. If there is a boy in school with ragged clothes, don't talk of rags in his presence. If there's a lame boy in school, assign him some place in the play which does not require much running. If there is a dull one, help him to get his lessons."

WHAT an idea of immensity is given by the following simple statement in Humbolt's "Cosmos:" "It is calculated by Sir John Herschel, that the light is nearly two millions of years in coming to the earth from the outermost worlds of the nebulæ reached by his forty-foot reflector."

THE POWER OF IMAGINATION.

Billy Smith is a carriage-maker in a shop of Pulford & Co., in our village. Billy is a genius, as the gorgeous red and yellow stripes on Pulford's wagons show; and while counterfeiting nature one day, for his own amusement, in the rear of the shop, his mind happened to run on the subject of rotten eggs, and forthwith one of these interesting objects appeared on the board beneath his magical brush. It was represented as broken, and was so natural that an observer might fancy that it caused a disagreeable odor. The picture remained there for some time, all who had occasion to go that way not caring to disturb a thing so forbidding to the delicate senses of the nasal protuberance. One day Squire M——— saw it, and applied his fingers to his nose. Billy saw him, and explained to him that it was merely paint. At first he would hardly believe, but finally convinced, he offered Billy ten dollars to paint a similar one on his door-step.

The Squire was something of a wag, and wished to see the effect produced on the ladies and gentlemen who had been invited to a party at his house that evening.

Billy received ten dollars, and promised to have the painting ready in time.

Evening arrived, and so did the ladies and gentlemen; and as each in succession passed over Billy's painting, they elevated their feet and skirts, and, applying their perfumed handkerchiefs to their noses, wondered if the Squire was aware of the presence of that frightful thing on the step.

The party progressed, and the rotten egg was the subject of much remark. Squire M——— heard and felt jelly over the success of his little practical joke. When everybody was chatting at the table after supper, and not a few of them about the "apparition" at the door, the Squire arose, and uttering a preliminary "hem!" said—

"I suppose you all saw *that* on my door-step, didn't you?"

Everybody assented, some of the females uttered a little scream, and all of that sex fanned themselves vigorously. The Squire resumed—

"I had that placed there to illustrate the power of imagination, as I'll show you, if you'll adjourn to the door."

All went.

"Now," said the squire, taking out his snowy pocket-handkerchief, "you will see that this is not what you supposed it was, but merely a painting." And he pressed the handkerchief on the "illustrated" spot, then raised it suddenly to his nose. "By Jupiter!" he exclaimed, "it's a rotten egg after all!"

Billy had taken the ten dollars, and broken a *bona fide* rotten egg on the doorstep.

PHILOSOPHICAL.—A student under examination, who was asked the different effects of heat and cold, replied:

"Heat expands and cold contracts."

"Quite right; can you give me an example?"

"Yes, sir: in summer, which is hot, the days are long; but in winter, which is cold, the days are short!"

A GENTLEMAN who wanted to make a telling speech in a Sunday school thought he would adopt the colloquial style, and this is what happened:

"Now boys, what does a man want when he goes a fishing?"

A shrill voice in the crowd went directly to the point with:

"Wants a bite!"

The gentleman sat down.

THE Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal* makes the following statement in connection with Governor Seymour's declension:

"We happen to know that there is on file in the State Department sworn evidence of Horatio Seymour's complicity with the Davis Rebellion, for the reason that it became our duty while serving in an official capacity to prepare and transmit to the Government the evidence to which we refer. Mr. Seymour is probably aware that should he ever become a candidate for the Presidency, the sworn statements of reliable witnesses will convict him of having been, in the Fall of 1864, in confidential correspondence with Clement C. Clay and James P. Holcombe, then acting as Commissioners for the Southern States in Canada. It is somewhat singular, but at the same time a significant fact, that the direct proof of Seymour's treasonable correspondence with the ememy has never been made known to the public."

WE regret to see that the Democratic members of the Senate are determined to make a partisan trial of the impeachment of the acting President, so far as it is in their power to impart that aspect to it. They give strong indications of a purpose to defend Johnson, whether guilty or not, in their party capacity, and seem to have forgotten or ignored their duty, to be governed by the law and the testimony. All good men will deprecate this prostitution of justice to serve partisan ends.

ANDY Johnson was born to luck. He is the first Vice President who ever was inaugurated when drunk; he is the first President who ever reached the Presidency through the murder of the President-elect, and he is the first President who ever was indicted for high crimes and misdemeanors. He came into the White House through assassination, and will go out of it by impeachment. A very remarkable man is this Copperhead "Moses."

WOMEN are steadily gaining a foothold in pursuits heretofore restricted to men. On Monday evening the Commencement of the New York Medical College for women was held and, in the presence of a large audience, eight ladies received diplomas of graduation, the address in presenting the diplomas being made by a lady, Mrs. D. C. Lozier, who is dean of the College faculty.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—Mr. John Tucker, of Franklin, New-York, 12 years ago planted apple seeds, from which he has raised an orchard of 72 trees. He was 62 years of age at the time he planted the seed. From these trees he last fall gathered 100 bushels of fine apples, and his orchard has been bearing for the last five years. This should be an example to all young farmers to do likewise. At the time he planted his orchard the probabilities were that he would not live long enough to derive any benefit from it; and very few would have done as he did.

WANTED, A CANDIDATE!—The Copperheads, just now, are in a sad plight for the lack of an "available" candidate for the Presidency. McClellan won't accept; Pendleton won't do, and Seymour and Hoffman are both unacceptible. Why not try Johnson?

A MAN in one of the Hartford cotton mills opened a bale of cotton the other day and found a wallet containing $5,000 in Confederate bills. But he was no richer than before.

LICKING county, Ohio, has $16,886 sheep being the highest on the list in the State. Harrison, Muskingum and Knox follow, in the order. The total number of sheep in the State is 7,555,507, valued at $20,360,302.

ABOUT DOGS OF NOTE.

For many people horrors have an irresistible charm, and the more horrible the horrors are the better they like them, especially if founded on a groundwork of fact. Amongst these, the sale and serving of human flesh in unsuspected forms has ever been a favorite topic with the lovers of the hideous and the terrible. From the time of the Arabian Nights to the present date, many a listening ear has been fascinated by accounts of how monsters in human shape (a race of criminals, it is believed, now quite extinct) beguiled honest and healthy appetited men into acts of unconscious cannibalism. It is a pleasure analogous to hearing the rain beat, and the tempest howl, while you are snugly ensconced in your chimney corner. It is so utterly unlikely, so impossible, now, that you should be made, under any conceivable circumstance, to commit true and real anthropophagy, that it merely gives you a pleasing shudder, a delightful fright, when you hear of such things occurring in by gone times. They are legendary lore, you think, no more authentic than Bluebeard's biography; their actors are imaginary beings, as unsupported by fact as European ogres or oriental ghouls. Such legendary tales have, nevertheless, been almost always taken from history. In such cases, to arrive at the historical fact, it suffices to strip it of the details superadded by popular credulity.

Thus, many a child has been frightened by nurses' tales about butchers and pastry cooks selling human flesh in Paris. Those tales were doubtless greatly exaggerated; nay, we might utterly refuse to credit them, if such facts were not attested by authentic documents. In parchment records, several centuries old, it is stated that a butcher at Tournus, a small town in Burgundy, publicly sold human flesh, passing it off for veal. Another memorable instance occurred in the year of grace 1260, when Louis IX., commonly called Saint Louis, was king of France.

At that time there dwelt at the corner of the Rue des Deux-Ermites, at the entrance of the Rue des Marmousets, a master barber, whose name was Oliver Galipaud. With the usual obsequiousness and gossip of his brethren, he handled the razor with unusual dexterity. His reputation, consequently, stood high, and his customers were well-to-do and numerous.

M. Galipaud's next-door neighbor was a pastry cook named Grimaldi, a native of Florence, who drove, in his way, as flourishing a business as his friend Galipaud. His shop was one of the best frequented in town. Certain little patties, made after a receipt of his own, were sought by epicures from every quarter. The patties, in fact, were prepared with considerable skill; they were better seasoned, and more delicately flavored, than any to be had of other pastry cooks. He sold an enormous quant

The Star & Sentinel.

Wednesday, April 8, 1868.

Advertisers and others interested will bear in mind that the regular circulation of the "STAR AND SENTINEL" is much larger than that of any other paper published in the County, being read weekly by not less than 10,000 persons.

☞Advertisements, to secure immediate attention, must be handed in on or before Tuesday morning.

GRANT AND VICTORY!

The "Star and Sentinel,"

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

"Rally 'round the Flag, Boys!"

The Presidential Campaign of 1868 will be one of surpassing interest and excitement. The *Impeachment Trial* of ANDREW JOHNSON; the possible attempt at resistance and revolution by the dangerous man now occupying the Executive Chair;—the proceedings of the Impeachment Congress during the Spring and Summer months;—the assembling of the Republican and Copperhead National Conventions, and the platforms, candidates, &c., of the two great political parties,—all these circumstances will make the Campaign of 1868 the most important that has ever occurred in the history of political parties in this country. Republicans must be wide awake. A newspaper this year will become *a necessity* to every voter. No house can afford to be without one.

It will be the aim of the publishers of the *"Star and Sentinel,"* to keep their readers thoroughly posted and informed on all the great matters of National, State and local interest connected with the contest, and in every respect to make a good FAMILY NEWSPAPER. The outside will be devoted to literary and useful matter—such as Tales, Poetry, Anecdotes, Farm News, Sketches, &c. The inside will contain local news of Adams and neighboring counties, Editorials, Congressional and Legislative proceedings, Market Reports, Marriages, Deaths, Advertisements, &c. No family should do without it.

TERMS: Two Dollars a year, in advance.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

In order to place the *Star and Sentinel* within the means of every Republican family and voter in Adams and the surrounding counties, we will furnish it to the 15th of November—which will include the returns of the Presidential Election, at the following

CAMPAIGN RATES.

Single Subscribers,	$1.00 each.
Ten Copies,	$8.00 or 80 cts. "
Twenty Copies,	15.00 " 75 " "

These rates will barely cover the cost of the white paper upon which the *Star and Sentinel* is printed—so that payment must be made invariably in advance.—Orders by mail promptly attended to.—The papers will be sent as soon as the names are received. Address,

HARPER, McPHERSON & BUEHLER,
Gettysburg, Pa.

THE GREAT TRIAL.

Knowing the profound interest felt in the great trial now in progress at Washington, we devote considerable space to a condensed but intelligent abstract of the evidence put in from day to day. The Managers on the part of the House closed their case on Saturday, when the counsel for the President asked for three days time to prepare and arrange the evidence for the defence, which was granted, the Senate adjourning over to Thursday. The testimony for the defence, as intimated by Mr. EVARTS, will be largely documentary and no unreasonable delay is anticipated. The trial will probably be concluded and judgment rendered within two weeks.—There is of course much speculation as to the result, but the general impression is that the prosecution have so overwhelmly sustained the charges that conviction must follow. A marked feature of the trial has been the solid vote cast by the Democratic Senators on every question raised, REVERDY JOHNSON alone, and that in a single case, voting with the Republicans on a legal question, thus showing a partizan determination to secure acquittal if possible—while Republican Senators frequently divide on questions of evidence. It is understood that Mr. CURTIS will open for the defence on Thursday, and will be followed, in the closing argument, by Messrs. EVARTS and STANBERY, while Gov. BOUTWELL and Judge BINGHAM will make the closing speeches for the prosecution.

The quiet and dignified solemnity with which this great trial of the Chief Executive of the Republic is being conducted, presents a new lesson in Republicanism to the nations of Europe. Prior to the Rebellion, when COBDEN, BRIGHT and other reformers, pointed to the United States as evidence of the capacity of men for self-government, the invariable reply of the champions of Aristocracy was—"All well enough in fair weather; but let storms and trouble came, and the craft will go to pieces—its ligaments are but ropes of sand." Well, the long predicted storm did come in 1861. For five long years it raged with fearful intensity, in the shape of an organized, armed Rebellion such as the world never before witnessed. Monarchists shouted for joy, while the Republicans of Europe looked mournfully upon the dying out of all their hopes. Assured of the speedy disruption and destruction of the American Republic, LOUIS NAPOLEON sent his battalions to Mexico to commence the work of Latinizing the Western continent, and to rebuild monarchical systems on the ruins of Republican institutions. The piratical crafts of the Rebel Government found cordial greetings in every European port. No nation had ever put down a Rebellion so formidable in extent and power, and the idea of our Government putting down *this* one was deemed preposterous. Poor old Mr. BUCHANAN, with JERRY BLACK and the Copperheads generally, thought so too, and denied the right of the General Government to *try* to put it down.

Not so, however, thought the stout-hearted, loyal millions, who, at the call of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, rallied to the defence of the flag and the maintenance of the Union. For five long years the War raged, with but a single purpose on the part of the loyal men of the North—that come what may, whatever be the cost or sacrifice, this wicked rebellion MUST AND SHALL BE PUT DOWN. It was a sublime resolve—sublime still the patient, steady, persistent heroism with which the resolve was prosecuted, until glorious victory crowned our arms.

Europe stood amazed, as day by day the progress of the War confounded all prophesies and put to defiance all preconceived theories of nationalities. The evoking of immense armies as though by magic—the invention of enginery of War never before dreamed of—the prompt removal of idolized Chieftains who failed in turn to meet the expectations of the nation—the quiet return of a million of soldiers, trained in camp, to the peaceful pursuits of life—such were the lessons which Republican America sent across the ocean to Monarchical Europe. Then came the assassination of the idol of the Republic—its honored head—and the quiet transfer of Executive power to his constitutional successor, without revolution or popular disturbance.

And now, in the arraignment and trial, under the quiet forms of law, of the Chief Executive officer of the Government, without undue popular excitement, and a manifest determination on all sides to abide the verdict that may be rendered—we present still another lesson in the practical workings of Republican institutions, over which Europe may ponder, marvelling when and where these teachings will end. We answer, in the breaking up of Monarchical systems and the triumph of Republicanism.

"FREE RAILROAD BILL."

We alluded several times to the peculiar treatment this bill received some weeks ago, in the Senate, and to the curious fact that the yeas and nays in the Senate had been kept out of all the newspapers.—The explanation of these suspicious facts will occur to every one who has read Gov. GEARY's veto message of the bill which was sent to the House on the 30th of March. He vetoed it on the ground that its provisions applied not merely to the organization of *new* railroad companies, but that two sections had been inserted which authorized an indefinite increase of the stock of *old* companies now existing and allowed them to engage in "any and every branch of business."

It thus appeared that the bill contained provisions which would practically defeat new organizations, and gave special and enormous privileges to existing monopolies, while purporting to apply only to the encouragement of new railroads.

The Governor's veto "trapped" the sharp men who had engineered this scheme, and it fell.

On the 31st of March the House passed a new Free Railroad bill, not as liberal as the one first passed by that body, but more liberal than the one passed by the Senate, and not open to the objections found by the Governor to the vetoed bill. This was done *unanimously*.

In the Senate, April 1, the Committee on Railroads reported the House bill without amendment; but, in Committee of the whole, on motion of Mr. LANDON the House bill was *struck out*, and the vetoed bill inserted, excluding the sixth and tenth sections.

The Senate bill requires that before a Company be can chartered, $10,000 per mile of its stock must be subscribed, which excessive amount is intended to work a prohibition of new enterprizes.—Mr. WHITE moved to reduce the amount required from $10,000 per mile to $6,000; which was lost—yeas 11, nays 20 as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Browne (Lawrence), Brown (Mercer), Coleman, Connell, Cowles, Errett, Lowry, Taylor, Wallace, White and Graham, *pieker*—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Beek, Brown (Northampton), Burnett, Davis, Fisher, Glatz, Jackson, Landon, Linderman, McCandless, McConaughy, McIntire, Nagle, Randall, Ridgway, Searight, Shoemaker, Shugart, Stutzman and Worthington—20.

A motion to make the limit $8,000 was lost, *by the same vote.*

A motion to give the Company two years, instead of one, to commence building the road, was also lost.

Next day the majority in the Senate, apparently ashamed of their illiberal action, reconsidered the bill, and amended it so as to require subscription of stock to the amount of $9,000 per mile, and to give two years for beginning the work.

These amendments are of importance in proving the original bill unreasonable; but they do not sufficiently liberalize the measure. The subscription required is still excessive—at least one half more than should be asked. In communities of average wealth, no railroad enterprize can be undertaken under these provisions; that was probably the motive of the majority of the Senate in inserting them. That body appears much more disposed to enlarge the powers of monopolies, than to encourage the formation of rival organizations. Unfortunately, they were in position to *compel* the House to accept what they choose to pass or get nothing.

STRONG SWEARING.

On the 8th of February, 1867, LEWIS E. PARSONS, Provisional Governor of Alabama under JOHNSON in 1865, was sworn before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives; and testified respecting his relations to Reconstruction.

After stating that he *understood* JOHNSON was opposed to the Fourteenth Amendment, but that JOHNSON had never directly *told* him so, these questions were asked:

Q. Has he (JOHNSON) ever, at any time, *to you* or in your presence, given any counsel or *advice as* to what should be done by *yourself or anybody else* on the subject of ratifying or rejecting the 14th constitutional amendment?

A. *I cannot recollect that he has.*

Q. Do you know of *anything done* by President JOHNSON in reference to its ratification or rejection?

A. *I cannot say that I do; I do not recollect anything that he has ever done on the subject.*

Q. State whether you have from other sources than the President himself received any information of any steps or measures taken or adopted by the President to affect the action of the State (Alabama) on the proposed Constitutional (14th) Amendment?

A. *No, Sir.*

This was thought at the time to be very remarkable testimony as it contradicted what was a general impression to the contrary, but no one was in position to contradict it. It has, however, transpired in the trial of JOHNSON that a telegraphic correspondence between PARSONS and JOHNSON took place on this very subject, and only *twenty-two days* before PARSONS' testimony was given, on which occasion he did not recollect anything about it!

The correspondence in full is as follows: and it shows how JOHNSON interfered, directly, to prevent the Southern States from accepting the terms indicated by Congress. Alabama had rejected the Amendment and was on the point of reconsidering the vote and adopting it when these telegrams passed:

"MONTGOMERY, January 17, 1867.

"*His Excellency Andrew Johnson, Prest.*

"Legislature in session. Efforts made to reconsider vote on constitutional amendment. Report from Washington says it is probable an enabling act will pass. We do not know what to believe. LEWIS C. PARSONS.

"*Exchange Hotel.*"

U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington D. C., Jan. 17, 1867.)

Hon. L. C. Parsons, Montgomery, Ala:

"*What possible good can be obtained by reconsidering the constitutional amendment? I know of none in the present posture of affairs.* I do not believe the people of the whole country will sustain any set of individuals in the attempt to change the whole character of our Government by enabling acts in this way. I believe on the contrary, that they will eventually uphold all who have patriotism and courage to stand by the Constitution, and who place their confidence in the people. There should be no faltering on the part of those who are honest in the determination to sustain the several coordinate departments of the Government in accordance with its original design.

ANDREW JOHNSON."

This correspondence took place *after* the elections of 1866, when this 14th Amendment was overwhelmingly approved and JOHNSON's policy largely repudiated, and is useful as illustrating the obstinacy of the President and the *faithfulness* of Mr. PARSONS.

JUDGE BLACK has published a lengthy letter, explaining the cause of his quarrel with the administration, and his refusal to act as Counsel for the President on the Impeachment trial. It is very severe on Secretary SEWARD, whom he charges with tergiversation and falsehood in the matter of the claim to Alta Vela, a small guano island near St. Domingo, in which Judge BLACK's clients are interested. He faults the President for not overruling SEWARD.

HON. GEORGE W. ASHBURN, a prominent Unionist, was atrociously murdered at his residence in Columbus, Georgia, on the evening of the 30th ult., by a party of disguised Rebels of the secret order of "Kuklux Klan," a new Rebel organization in the South, the members of which are sworn to wage war to the knife against all Union men.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

INCREASED REPUBLICAN MAJORITY!

Rhode Island follows in the wake of New Hampshire, and declares by an increased majority for Congress and Impeachment. The battle on Wednesday last was gallantly fought out by the Republicans. Governor BURNSIDE has an increased majority over that of last year, and every county in the State shows a Republican majority. The Copperheads made a special effort in the hope of encouraging their friends in Connecticut with a hurrah over great gains, but failed. Last year BURNSIDE's majority was 4,194. The returns from the entire State, except one town, give him now 4,309—a gain of 115, which will be slightly increased. The State Legislature will stand: Senate, 27 Republicans and 5 Copperheads; House, 62 Republicans and 8 Copperheads. The Assembly will be largely in favor of the re-election of Senator SPRAGUE.

ARKANSAS.

REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH!

The election in Arkansas resulted not only in the ratification of the Constitution, but the entire Republican State ticket is elected by over 3,000 majority.—The new Legislature organized on Saturday, and by this time has probably passed the Constitutional Amendment. The next work in the reconstruction of the State will be the election of United States Senators and an application to Congress for re-admission into the Union.

CONNECTICUT.

A REPUBLICAN LEGISLATURE.

The election in Connecticut on Monday last resulted in the re-election of Gov. ENGLISH (Democrat) by a slightly increased majority. Returns from all but nine towns give ENGLISH 41,486, JEWELL 40,183. Last year the vote stood, ENGLISH 47,565, HAWLEY 46,578.—Neither party poll their full strength. ENGLISH was a War Democrat, wealthy and popular, and to drew his support many who will never vote for a distinctive Copperhead. The Republicans made handsome gains in the rural districts, but were over-borne by the heavy naturalization and colonization of voters in Hartford and New Haven. The result is, however, a barren victory, as the REPUBLICANS CARRY THE LEGISLATURE, and thus gain a U. S. Senator to succeed Senator DIXON.

THE new Constitution in Michigan, with a clause extending the right of suffrage to colored citizens, was submitted to a vote of the people on Monday. The vote was light, the returns indicating a rejection of the Constitution. An article in favor of a prohibitory liquor law was voted on separately and probably adopted.

THE English Ministry were badly defeated in the British House of Commons on Friday night, and Disraeli's Premiership is likely to be brief as well as inglorious. A division occurred on Lord Stanley's motion to postpone the consideration of Mr. Gladstone's resolutions upon the Irish question until the next Parliament, and in the extraordinary large vote of six hundred members the Ministry was defeated by a majority of sixty. Mr. Gladstone's resolutions were then carried by a majority of fifty-six. A meeting of the Cabinet was held on Saturday, at which the Ministers resolved to resign if the Liberals retained their large majority when Parliament re-assembled after the Easter recess.

STEADILY, as the President approaches justice, and the strength and power of our system of government is vindicated, gold goes down. On Saturday, the 29th of February, when the motion to impeach was pending, but when it was not known whether Congress would do its duty, gold closed at 141. Ever since that date it has fallen, just in exact ratio with the firmness and unanimity displayed by the representatives. The moment the Presidential hounds is forever removed, and the country breathes free, it will drop again, and perhaps with an explosive fall.

IMPEACHMENT.

PROGRESS OF THE TRIAL.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

EVIDENCE FOR PROSECUTION CLOSED

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL THURSDAY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31.

At noon the U. S. Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, resumed the trial of President Johnson, Chief Justice Chase presiding. Mr. Wilson filed further documentay evidence, consisting of the resolution of the Senate, passed last winter, non-concurring in the suspension of Mr. Stanton; the message of the President of the 21st of February, announcing the removal of Mr. Stanton, and also the resolution of the Senate of the same date, declaring that he had no power to make such removal. He then offered a copy of the commission of Mr. Stanton, issued in January, 1862, duly authenticated, accompanying it with the statement that this was the only commission under which Mr. Stanton claimed to hold the office of Secretary of War.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

The first witness called was Major Wm. G. McDonald, Chief Clerk of the Senate, who proved the serving of a copy of the Senate resolution, denying the right to remove Mr. Stanton, on the President. Mr. Jones, also an employee of the Senate, testified to serving a copy of the same resolution on Gen. Thomas. The statement that he found the General at eleven o'clock at night, at a masked ball, himself masked, and that he recognized him by his shoulder straps, caused a titter to run through the crowded galleries. The examination of the witnesses was conducted by Mr. Butler on the part of the Managers.—Mr. Crecy, appointment clerk in the Treasury Department, was examined as to the form of commissions issued before and since the passage of the Civil Tenure act. His evidence was to the effect that the words "during the pleasure of the President" had been stricken out of commissions, and the words "until his successor is duly appointed and confirmed" inserted, and that this change was made four days after the passage of the Civil Tenure act. Mr. Butler stated the object of this evidence to be to show that the President had recognized the authority of the act.

The Hon. Burt Van Horn and Hon. J. K. Moorehead, both members of the House, who were at the War Department on the 22d of February when Gen. Thomas made his demand for possession, testified to the conversation that then took place, to Thomas' reiterated assertion that he was Secretary of War *ad interim* and would insist upon having possession of the papers, records and mails of the Department, and to his refusal to obey Mr. Stanton's order to proceed to the discharge of his duties as Adjutant General.

All went on harmoniously until Hon. Walter A. Burleigh, delegate from Dacotah, was placed upon the stand, and, in answer to an inquiry, General Butler was proceeding to state what the prosecution expected to prove by the witness, when Mr. Stanbery raised an objection. The presiding officer was proceeding to decide upon the objection, when Senator Drake (in order to test the matter) raised the question that such decisions should be made by the Senate, and not by the presiding officer. Chief Justice Chase stated his position to be that it was the duty of the Chief Justice to decide questions of evidence in the first instance, and that an appeal could be made to the Senate. Messrs. Bingham, Butler and Boutwell for the Managers on the part of the House, all dissented from the position assumed by the presiding officer, claiming that under the Constitution he was in the present case but a ministerial officer—to preside, preserve order, etc. On the conclusion of the discussion Senator Wilson moved that the Senators retire for consideration of the question, and the vote being taken resulted in a tie—25 to 25—and the Chief Justice giving his casting vote in the affirmative, the motion was carried. This is the first instance during the trial where the presiding officer has voted. After an absence of three hours, the Senate returned, and the Chief Justice reported that it had been agreed to allow him to "rule all questions of evidence and incidental questions, which ruling shall stand as the judgment of the Senate, unless some member of the Senate shall ask that a formal vote be taken thereon, in which case it shall be submitted to the Senate for a decision, or he may at his option in the first instance submit any such question to a vote of the members of the Senate." The Senate by this action reserves to itself the right at all times to overrule the presiding officer's decisions.—On the announcement of the result the Senate adjourned until noon to-morrow. It is understood that the counsel of the President have caused a summons to be issued to Gen. Rousseau, who is now in Alaska, and Gen. Steedman, who is at New Orleans.

WEDNESDAY APRIL 1.

The proceeding to day were alike important and interesting, eliciting in their progress several marked indications of the judgment of the Court upon questions of evidence, and also giving further insight into the strength of the case which the Managers on the part of the House are prepared to present.

On the opening of the Court Mr. Sumner brought up the question of the right of the Chief Justice to vote, but the Senate by a vote of yeas 24, nays 27, reiterated its former decision. The question as to the admissibility of the testimony of Mr. Burleigh in regard to a conversation held with Gen. Thomas, in which he avowed his intention to use force to obtain possession of the War Department, was taken up. Though the admissibility of this evidence was decided on the preceding day by the Chief Justice, and the Senate affirmed his right to make that decision, the whole subject was reopened and argued at length. The Senate by a vote of yeas 39, nays 11—every Republican Senator present voting aye, and every Democrat nay—decided that the testimony was admissible. The evident anxiety of the President's counsel—they going so far in the argument as to practically disavow General Thomas' acts—to keep out this testimony, and the strong and united vote by which it was admitted, made the triumph of the House Managers marked and effective.

The testimony of Mr. Burleigh, when admitted, was to the effect that Gen. Thomas had avowed to him his intention to take possession of the War Department, even to the extent of breaking down the doors if they were barred against him. During his examination another question as to the admissibility of evidence arose, in which the Senate asserted its supreme power to decide the law for itself. Mr. Butler proposed a question as to efforts made at a previous time by General Thomas to seduce the clerks of the War Department from their obedience to Mr. Stanton. The President's counsel objected, and Chief Justice Chase ruled the question inadmissible. At the demand of a Senator an appeal was taken, and the Senate reversed the decision and declared the evidence admissible. The President's counsel subsequently attempted to keep out the evidence by objecting, in succession to every item in which the question was put, but the Chief Justice recognized and enforced the rule making the Senate the final judge upon all questions of law and evidence, and directed the question to be put. The answer showed that General Thomas had promised the clerks to raise the stringent rules enforced by Mr. Stanton, to let them go out when they wanted to go, etc., these inducements being, as the witness thought, in the light of subsequent events, to influence them to support his authority as Secretary of War. General Thomas also gave to him subsequently, as his reason for not using force, that he had been arrested by the Marshal of the District on Mr. Stanton's complaint. Mr. Samuel Wilkeson gave very important testimony to the effect that General Thomas had avowed to him his intention to use force, that it was his duty to obey the President's order, and that he would call upon General Grant for military aid in placing him in possession of the War Department. The last witness examined was a Delaware Democrat, named Georg W. Karsener. He had met General Thomas at one of the President's levees and told him that he "must stand firm," that Delaware was watching him, and Delaware expected it of him. General Thomas avowed that he was standing firm, that Delaware would not be disappointed in him, and that he would shortly "kick that fellow (Stanton) out."

THURSDAY, APRIL 2.

The day was devoted to the receiving of testimony, in which good progress was made, interrupted only by the repeated objections of the President's counsel to the reception of portions of the testimony offered. One of the most significant points of the day was the fact that the Chief Justice, in each instance in which ojection was made, submitted the matter to the Senate for decision without himself pronouncing any opinion. Mr. Stanbery had Mr. Karsener recalled, and subjected him to a rigid cross-examination to elicit sympathy with Stanton, but failed.—Representative Ferry, of Michigan, testified to what passed betwen Thomas and Stanton, at the War Department, corroborating the evidence of Messrs. Burleigh and Van Horn as to Thomas' repeated declarations of his determination to use force, if necessary, to get possession of the Department.

Gen. Emory, Commander of the Department of Washington, gave importance testimony, repeating the conversation with the President on the 22d of Febuary, when the President sent for him to come to the White House—in which interview the President inquired into the number and disposition of the troops about Washington, the changes that had been made, &c. He also detailed the conversation with the President, in which the latter asserted the duty of officers of the Army to obey the orders of the President without reference to the law requiring that they should be transmitted through Gen. Grant. A large mass of documentary evidence was introduced, including General Emory's commission, the order assigning him to duty, and the correspondence between Grant and Johnson, the latter embracing the original letter of General Grant requesting the President to put in writing the verbal order which he had given him to disregard the orders of Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War until he knew they were President's orders. On this letter is endorsed by the President as follows: "General Grant is instructed not to obey any orders is ued from the War Department purporting to be issued by the President unless the General Commanding knows that they are issued by the direction of the President."

Mr. Wilson then submitted and read the letter of the President to General Grant accusing him of misrepresenting him concerning an interview between them, and in which reference is made to the letters of members of the Cabinet sustaining his (Johnson's) statements. Mr. Stanbery objected that the letter could not be put in as evidence unless it included the inclosures referred to by the letter, and thus made a part of the same. The objection, on being referred to the Senate by the presiding officer, was over-ruled by a vote of 20 to 29.

Col. Wallace, commanding the garrison of Washington testified to a conversation with the President on the 22d of Febuary, in which the latter enquired as to the disposition of the troops under Wallace's command.

Hon. Wm. E. Chandler, late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was examined as to the mode in which money is drawn from the Treasury for the use of the War Department. The last witness called, who was on the stand when the Court adjourned, was the Superintendent of the Washington office of the Union Telegraph Company, the object being to produce the originals of telegraphic despatches sent by the President to the Governors of the Southern States for the purpose of obstructing the execution of the Reconstruction laws. The defence objected, but the Senate sustained the right of the Managers to introduce the evidence. Mr. Butler then read the despatches. The first was from Gov. Parsons, dated at Montgomery, January 17, 1867, stating that the Legislature (Rebel) was in session, and efforts were being made to reconsider the vote rejecting the Constitutional Amendment. The President repiles the same date: "What possible good can be accomplished by reconsidering the Constitutional Amendment. I know of none in the present condition of affairs. Do not think the people of the country will sustain any set of men who are attempting to overthrow the cardinal principles of the government, and hoped to see no faltering on the part of those who were opposing them."

On the question of adjournment, at five o'clock, there was a tie vote, and the Chief Justice voted in favor of adjournment.

FRIDAY, APRIL 3.

To-day a number of newspaper reporters were examined in support of the charges made in the tenth article of impeachment, reciting the offensive language used by the President in reference to Congress, principally, however, in relation to the speech of the President made on the 18th of August, 1866, in the East Room of the White House, in response to the presentation of the resolutions of the Philadelphia Convention by Mr. Revardy Johnson, and to the speech made at Cleveland, whilst "swinging around the circle." In regard to the 18th of August speech it was testified that it was written out in the White House by the reporters, that it then passed through the hands of Col. Moore, the President's Private Secretary, for revision, who made emendations and corrections, striking out some objectionable expressions used by the President, and that the speech as thus revised was the one telegraphed to the press by the Agent of the Associated Press, Mr. James O. Clephane, one of the reporters, testified that he wrote out from his phonographic notes a literal and correct report of the speech, as it was really delivered by the President, for the Washington *Chronicle*, and a copy of the speech as published by that paper was put in evidence.

In the course of Col. Moore's examination, after admitting that he had altered the President's language as delivered and taken down by the reporters, the following colloquy took place between him and Mr. Butler:

Mr. Butler—Didn't you know that the President on that occasion had been "exercising his great constitutional prerogative of freedom of speech?"

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Butler—How dare you correct what the President says when he is "exercising his great constitutional prerogative of freedom of speech?"

Answer—I assumed to do it.

Question—Well, how came you to correct it?

Answer—The speech was an extemporaneous one, and my object was to perfect the language, not to change it substantially.

Two attempts were made to have the Senate adjourn until Monday, but both were promptly voted down, the majority determining to proceed with the trial on Saturday. During the proceedings a decision of Chief Justice Chase, against the admissibility of certain evidence, was again overruled by the Senate.

SATURDAY, APRIL 4.

At noon Chief Justice Chase took the chair, and the Court was opened. The Managers and the President's counsel were all in their places, Thad. Stevens looking well and seeming to take much interest in the proceedings. The proceedings in the Court of Impeachment to-day were devoid of general interest. There was very little of the sparring between the counsel that has relieved the monotony of the routine on previous days. Messrs. Stanbery and Evarts seem to keep well out of the reach of General Butler's sarcasm, and were very quiet to-day. Messrs. Walbridge and Dean, stenographers, who reported President Johnson's famous speech at St. Louis, on the 8th of September, 1866, were examined. It will be remembered that this speech contains some of the most offensive, and at the same time non sensical, rubbish that Mr. Johnson has ever uttered. The testimony of the reporters substantiated the published reports of the speech. Curiously enough, this speech contains a prediction that if the Fortieth Congress was constituted as the Thirty-ninth, it would attempt to impeach and remove him from office. The speech was read in full from the St. Louis *Democrat*, as reported by Mr. Walbridge. When the speech was read to-day, and its nonsensical utterances repeated, the risibles of all within hearing were irresistibly excited. When that portion was read where Mr. Johnson says, "If I am a Judas, who is my Christ? Is it Thad. Stevens?" a broad smile could be seen to creep over the face of the latter. The reporters who reported Andrew Johnson's speeches while on the "swing round the circle" tour, and who preserved their notes, made recent transcripts of the speeches from them, which latter have been found to fully agree with the reports first published.

Mr. Chew, Chief Clerk of the State Department, testified as to the changes made in Commissions issued after the passage of the Civil Tenure Bill, the words "during the pleasure of the President" having been stricken out and "subject to the conditions prescribed by law" having been inserted in their place. A list was submitted of all the removals of heads of Departments made by the President during the session of the Senate, since the formation of the Government, and also of all the appointments of heads of Departments at any time made by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and while the Senate was in session.

After putting in some additional documentary evidence, Gen. Butler announced the case closed on behalf of the prosecution.

THE DEFENCE.

When Mr. Curtis rose and asked for three days for the defence to prepare their testimony, he rather astonished his auditors by stating that the defence would have but little oral testimony to offer. This looks as if the President's idea of causing all possible delay has been abandoned. Mr. Curtis, however, said that they will have a large amount of documentary evidence to offer, which is not yet collated, and some not yet discovered, although it is known to exist. The defence therefore argued that there would be no loss of time if they were allowed to get things in order before proceeding. The defence was allowed the three days' time, and the Court adjourned until Thursday next.

GENERAL NEWS.

MR. JOHNSON has signed the bill reducing the taxes on manufactured articles, the bill taking effect from the 1st inst.

THE receipts from Internal Revenue on Saturday were $658,781,88; for the week $5,858,704.73; and for the fiscal year to date $147,469,169.54.

AT a meeting of the stockholders of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, held in Baltimore on Saturday, a new Board of Directors was chosen, and Mr. Wendell Bollman elected President of the Company, instead of Mayor Chapman.

AT the Diamond Coal mine in Scranton, Pa., last Tuesday, by the breaking of a chain a platform containing 17 men was precipitated 185 feet to the bottom of the shaft. Eleven of the men were killed instantly and three fatally injured.

THE term for which Governor Pierpoint was elected Governor of Virginia having expired, General Schofield has appointed General Henry Wells, of Alexandria, as Governor. Gen. Wells was originally from Michigan, but has been residing in Virginia for several years. He served in the Union army during the rebellion and was brevetted Brigadier General.

THERE. thousand colored people in Mississippi have petitioned Congress to aid their removal to Liberia, alleging their inability, because of the hostility of the whites, to obtain work, land or education where they are. It is a significant revelation of the dog-in-the-manger policy of the South, that seeks to drive away the black muscle, which it needs more than anything else save white brains.

LANCASTER.—George Bost, brakesman on the Columbia and Reading railroad, on the 31st ult., had one of his legs so terribly injured by the train that he died shortly afterward.—P. J. Stackhouse, of Lancaster, hung himself on Sunday last. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Reserves, and lost a leg at the battle of Gettysburg.—The dwelling of Isaac Richmond, near Terre Hill, was destroyed by fire on last Friday.

YORK.—The barn of Jacob Senft, in Windsor township, on the night of the 27th ult. took fire and was consumed with hay, grain and straw; supposed to have been set on fire, —Mrs. Charles Raymond, of York, died suddenly, of apoplexy, on the 28th ult.—Wm. Richardson, of McCall's Ferry, aged 51 years, died in bed, of heart disease, on the night of the 25th ult.; he had retired in apparently good health.—The wife of Mr. Aaron Gibbs, of Springgarden township, York county, committed suicide by hanging herself on the 23d ult.

ONE ARGUMENT.—If anything could convince the Democratic mind of the manhood of the negro it would be the fact that he could make money. It might not seem to go far against the ponderous argument that is found in kinky hair and breadth of nose, but it would carry more weight than anything else on that side of the question. To our Democratic readers, we commend the facts shown in the recent report of the Freedmen's Saving and Trust Company for 1867. The company is comparatively new and has branches at only a few important points—nineteen in the South and one in New York. Still, reaching only the few that these do, they have received deposits during the year amounting to $1,500,711.71; of which the depositors have now to their credit—made, saved and "salted down"—$586,770.71; over a half million dollars! We have a stubborn suspicion that an equal number of average Democratic citizens would have made no better record under the same circumstances.

SPEER'S WINE.—Speer's Port Grape Wine is the only wine calculated to do good in diseases of the stomach, bowels, liver, and kidneys; such as acidity, dysentery, diarrhœa, incontinence of urine, and general debility. One bottle is sufficient to convince the most sceptical of the great curative powers contained in this wine.

Sold by druggists.

Special Notices.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

Has the best of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Influenza, Croups, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Predisposition to Consumption, &c., &c.

This great remedy is too well known and is performing too much good to make it necessary to go into an elaborate discussion of its merits. Suffice it to say that it still maintains its supremacy in curing diseases of the most obstinate character, and that all who suffer from the above complaints, after having tested this remedy seldom have occasion to resort to other appliances to insure a perfect restoration to health.

Testimony of Mr. PETER SHAW.

WEST WINFIELD, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1860.

Messrs. S. W. FOWLE & SON, Boston.

Gentlemen.—During the winter of 1858 I was very much out of health, afflicted with a severe *Cough, Pain in the side and Lungs*, and a general depression of health to such an extent as greatly to alarm myself and friends as to the result. During this time I tried several highly recommended remedies, with little or no good result, and had concluded to try the effect of a Southern climate upon my health; but, before carrying this resolution in to effect, I was induced by the urgent solicitation of your agent, Mr. Huntley, to give DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY a trial. I did so, and to my great joy I found immediate and permanent relief by *the use of only one bottle*, and I am now in as good health as ever. I believe your Balsam one of the best remedies for *Coughs, Colds* and all *Lung Diseases*, now in use, and conscientiously recommend it as such.

Yours truly, PETER SHAW.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont, st., Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE.

We are constantly hearing favorable reports from those who have tried this remedy. Mary Anthony, wife of Mark Anthony, of this city, and living at No. 6 Locust street, afflicted with a felon on the finger, was recently induced to make a trial of the Salve. Was instantly the experienced relief from the pain, which had been almost unendurable. Every other remedy had this proved unavailing. Those who have tried it are more satisfied of its merits, and nothing will induce them to be without a supply.—*Fall River News.* [April 1. 1m

PERSONS WHO ARE GRAY

Can have their hair restored to its natural color, and if it has fallen out, create a new growth, by using

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN

HAIR RENEWER.

It is the best hair dressing in the world, making lifeless, stiff, brushy hair, healthy, soft, and glossy.

Price $1.00. For sale by all druggists.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H. Proprietors.
April 1.—1m

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

RENEWS THE HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR WHEN GRAY.

Renews the nutritive matter which nourishes the hair.

RENEWS THE GROWTH OF THE HAIR WHEN BALD.

Renews the brush, wiry hair to silken softness.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR DRESSING.

One bottle shows its effects.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H. Proprietors.
For sale by all druggists. [March 11.—1m

THE GREAT PRIZE

EXHIBITION UNIVERSELLE, PARIS, 1867.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

ELIAS HOWE, JR.,

Awarded over Eighty two Competitors,

THE HIGHEST PREMIUM,

The Only Cross of the Legion of Honor

and

GOLD MEDAL

given to

AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES,

per Imperial Decree, published in the "Moniteur Universel" (Official Journal of the French Empire,) Tuesday, 2d July, 1867, in these words:

ELIAS HOWE, JR. { Fabricante de Machines a coudre' exposant. Manufacturer of Sewing Machines. Exhibitor.

This double first honor is another proof of the great superiority of the Howe Sewing Machine over all others.

SIBLEY & STOOPS,
No 23 South Eighth Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Agts for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Western Virginia. [March 4.-3m

GEORGE JACOBS & BRO., Gettysburg,
Agents for Adams County.

ADDRESS TO THE NERVOUS and debilitated whose sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable. If you are suffering or have suffered from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Are you weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky, or flocky, or is it ropy on settling?—Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, unfit for company, or life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody?—Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Your restless nights!—Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver-complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business-men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they can't succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them

The Star and Sentinel.

Gettysburg, Wednesday, April 8, 1868.

NORMAL SCHOOL.—Superintendent SHEELEY's Normal School opened on the 20th ult., with a large attendance.

IMPROVEMENTS.—M. DAVID BLUEBAUGH is about erecting a handsome residence on West High street.

SOLD.—DAVID L. TOPPER has sold his property in Highland township, to Mrs. LOUISA WISLER—84 acres; with improvements, at $800.

THANKS.—Our thanks are due to Hon. SIMON CAMERON and Hon. WM. H. KOONTZ, for Congressional documents, and to Messrs. MCCONAUGHY and HELTZEL for Legislative favors.

IMPORTANT.—The attention of members of "Post, No. 9, G. A. R.," and those who have made application for membership, is directed to "Special Order No. 3," in our advertising columns.

ERROR.—The stable, with horses, &c., burnt in this place on the night of 23d ult., belonged to the firm of DANNER & ZIEGLER, and not Judge ZIEGLER alone, as erroneously stated in our notice of the fire.

COLD SNAP.—The pleasant weather of last week was succeeded on Saturday night by a sharp change of temperature, Sunday morning showing considerable ice about pumps and water courses. We notice that a heavy snow storm prevailed in the north-western States.

THANKS.—We tender our thanks to those of our friends who, during the past week, "remembered the Printer," in meeting their April engagements. We have still some heavy bills to meet, and hope that those indebted to the establishment will avail themselves of the approaching April Court, to settle up, and thus relieve us.

REVIVAL.—Some weeks ago an interesting religious feeling was developed among the young men attending Pa. College, which has quietly been deepening and extending, leading to a series of meeting for inquirers during the past week or two, and which are being continued. A number of young men have already professed religion, about 20 having united with the Lutheran Church, Rev Dr. Hay Pastor, on Sunday last.

I. O. O. F.—The following persons have been elected officers of "Gettys Lodge No. 124 I. O. O. F.," for the ensuing term, viz: —Robert M. Elliott, N. G.; Charles Zeigler, V. G.; Wm. K. Gallagher, P. G.; Wm. C. Stallsmith, F. S.; James McCreary, R. S.; E. Yount, A. R. S; John Rupp, T. This Lodge has, during the past term, paid out over $1100 for benefits, charites, &c., and has an invested fund of over $5, 000.

The officers of "Union Encampment, No. 126 I. O. O. F.," for the ensuing term, are: R. M. Elliott, C. P.; Charles Zlegler, H. P.; William Chritzman, S. W.; James McCreary, S; Edward Menchey, F. Meets 1st and 3d Monday each month.

CHANGES.—We notice following business changes in this place this Spring:

A. R. FIESTEL takes the Toy and Notion Store of J. M. WERNER, on Baltimore street—Mr. W. retiring from business.

FRANCIS CUNINGHAM has purchased Col. F. B. PICKING's Clothing Store, and will carry on the business at the old stand, on Baltimore street.

WM. E. BIDDLE retires from the firm of BIDDLE and BENNER. H. S. BENNER has taken in his brother OLIVER, and the business will be carried on under the firm of H. S. BENNER and BROTHER.

WASHINGTON BIERBOWER has removed his Segar and Tobacco Store to the Diamond.

Mr. HENDRIX retires from the firm of HENDRIX and WARREN, Mr. HIRAM WARREN continuing the business in his own name.

Messrs. MEALS & BRO. have moved their Grocery Store from Middle street to Chambersburg street, in the Ninestedt property.

Mr H. OVERDEER has removed his Grocery to his new brick Building on Baltimore street.

LEGISLATIVE.—The following Bills, reported by Mr. MCCONAUGHY, of local interest, have passed the Senate finally:

An act granting a pension to Charlotte McMaster, widow of a soldier of the War of 1812, from Adams county. Also pensions, to Jacob Comfort, John L. Burns, Joseph Harman, John Baltzly, Henry Bricker, Henry Little and Jacob Brown, all soldiers of the war of 1812, from Adams county.

Also an act to incorporate the Mount Rock and Hanover Turnpike Road Company with authority to construct a turnpike from Mount Rock, in Mountpleasant township, to the Carlisle turnpike, at or near Hanover. J. W. Gubernator, Francis Pohlman, J. E. Smith, E. S. Riley, S. G. Sneerlinger, D. Geiselman, Geo. Smith, and James Devine are appointed commissioners to receive subscriptions and organize the company—the construction to be commenced within one year and to be completed within three years.

An act to authorize the school board of Straban township, Adams county, to appropriate the surplus of the bounty fund in their hands to school purposes, with provision for refunding taxes paid by certain persons in military service.

An act to authorize the Gettysburg, the Hanover Branch and the Littlestown railroad companies to establish a union passenger depot, and to change portions of their roads to connect therewith.

The following Bills were also read in place by Mr. MCCONAUGHY, on the 27th ult:

Also, an act in relation to pleading and judgment and additional return days for writs in the courts of common pleas of the Nineteenth Judicial district.

Act to extend the time for the payment of the enrolment tax on an act to incorporate the Gettysburg and Chambersburg railroad connections, and increasing the number of commissioners.

Also, an act to authorize Jacob Shoaff, with his children, of Franklin county, to resume his paternal surname of "Schaff."

Also, an act to extend the time for the payment of the enrolment tax on an act to incorporate the Battle House and Mineral Springs Watering-place company, approved April 19, 1867.

Also, an act to extend the time for the payment of the enrolment tax on an act to incorporate the Adams County railroad company, approved April 14, 1863, and to add to the number of commissioners named in said act.

Also, an act to authorize the board of Directors of the Butler District in Adams county to pay the committee appointed to procure volunteers to fill quota and to levy and collect a tax for that purpose.

The new Registry law, to prevent a repetition of the gross frauds at Elections, perpetrated by the Copperheads during the last few years, has passed both branches of the Legislature.

The Act in reference to Bounties in Cumberland township, has been amended, so as to submit the question to the qualified voters of the township on the 1st of June. It unanimously approved the Act to take effect as above stated.

The Border Relief bill passed the Senate yesterday afternoon, in same form in which it had passed the House, providing for the appointment of commissioners to appraise the damages, &c.

NEW RAILROAD.—We have several times noticed the movement for the building of a Railroad from Peachbottom Ferry on the Susquehanna, to Hanover Junction.—The project excites a good deal of attention in the southern part of York and Lancaster counties, much confidence being expressed in the success of the enterprise.—It seems the movement is in the interest of an air line road from Philadelphia to Gettysburg. A late number of the *Railroad and Mining Register* has an article on the subject, in which occurs the following paragraph:

"An air line from Philadelphia to Gettysburg passes through Hanover Junction. From Gettysburg east to Hanover Junction, 30 miles, there is railroad in operation; and from Philadelphia west to Oxford, 49 miles, existing mileage is available. From Oxford it is said that 14 miles of new road will carry the line to the Susquehana at Peach Bottom, whence 30 miles of road in York county, making 44 miles of new road, will render the line continuous from Philadelphia to Gettysburg, 123 miles. The Gettysburg Railroad will not forever stop at Gettysburg, whereas the Littlestown Railroad in Adams county will undoubtedly be connected with the Western Maryland in progress to Hagerstown, and with the Frederick Railroad to Frederick city."

KILLED.—On Friday afternoon last, one of the repair hands on the Northern Central road, named MILLER, was run over by the down train, breaking his right leg and lacerating his head badly. The train was stopped, but the unfortunate man survived his injuries only a few minutes. MILLER's hearing was defective, and it is supposed he did not notice the train until it was very near. He was seen to step from the track, but probably becoming confused immediately returned, the train passing over him.

MAIL LETPINGS.—Among the recent Mail Lettings, announced by the P. O. Department, for four years from the first of July next, we notice the following: Frederick to Gettysburg, David Agnew, $945; Frederick to Littlestown, John H. Spalding, $847; Frederick to Sabillasville, Wm. P. Gover, $344; Westminister to Emmittsburg, Samuel Smith, $814; Westminister to Unionville, (via Deming's) Thomas Fogle, $305;—Hanover to East Berlin, Jesse Myers, $200; Hanover to McSherrystown, A. W. Hart, $225; Gettysburg to Hagerstown, Rufus Haywood, $900; Gettysburg to New Chester, John M. Tate, $164; Gettysburg to Idaville, Perry J. Tate, $260; Gettysburg (by Table Rock) to Idaville, Perry J. Tate, $255; York Sulphur Springs to York, E. B. Myers, $220.

LAWFUL WIFE MURDER may result from excessive labor in the duties of housekeeping. No man will be accused of it who applies his wife with an American Button hole, Over-Seaming and Sewing Machine, for he thereby lessons her labor and saves the cost of it in the manufacture of his own Clothing. D. W. ROBISON, Agent, Gettysburg, Pa.

HORSES BOUGHT AND SOLD, by SAMUEL HERBST, at his Stables in rear of Keystone House, Gettysburg, Pa. Persons wishing to SELL or BUY Horses will consult their own interest by calling on Mr. HERBST, who can always be found at his Stables or at the Keystone House. Apr. 8, 1868.—1m

A NEW MILLINERY has been opened by Mrs. IRWIN and Miss MCCOSH on York Street nearly opposite St. James Lutheran church. They will be glad to have their friends give them a call. April 8—2t

☞ Among the great reforms of the day in the manufacture of Stoves, none claims the thanks of the housekeeper so much for neatness, durability, and completeness as the NIMROD COOK STOVE, manufactured by MARSHBANK and MARTIN, Harrisburg Stove Works. It combines all the modern improvements, such as reversable cross piece, fallway front fire doors, complete anti-dust arrangement made of cast iron instead of wire, and hence much more durable and not liable to break or burn. This stove is claimed as superior to any other stove of the day in the uniformity with which it bakes articles of every description. It is now having an unprecedented run in our State. For sale in Gettysburg, at C. H. BUEHLER's Stove Ware room. 1t

TO HOUSE-KEEPERS.—Young folks and others, who are preparing to go to housekeeping this spring, will do well to make a call at Col. C. H. BUEHLER'S Ware-rooms, near the Depot, Gettysburg, Pa., where, in addition to a large variety of the most approving COOKING STOVES, Sitting Room and Chamber Stoves, can be found a very large assortment of every kind of TIN-WARE, Hollow-Ware, Japan Ware, Toilet and Chamber Sets, Bread and Spice Boxes, Tea and Coffee Canisters, Waiters, Coffee Mills, Water Coolers, Spittoons, Pudding Moulds, Flour Seeves, Candle Sticks, Smoothing Irons, Egg Beaters, Fruit Cans, Jelly Moulds, and a thousand other articles in the house-keeping line—all of which will be sold at lowest cash prices. Call and examine. tf

"Look on this picture, and then on that."

Here you behold the infirm step,
The pallid cheek, wasting form,
Untasted food, and a social atmosphere
Poisoned with the tales of aches, pains,
Sleepless nights, and mental despondency.
There, laughing health, sparkling eyes,
Elastic steps, cravin g appetite, forgotten cares,
Genial thoughts and ambitions resolves,
Show the contrast and mark the picture

One took the Plantation Bitters—the other didn't. They are very beneficial for weak and delicate persons.

☞ Magnolia Water is a delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, at half the price. April 8.—2t

BEAUTIFUL AND OF UNIFORM EXCELLENCE.—A well-known, safe, and speedy agent for restoring gray hair to its original color, for preventing the loss of the hair, for promoting its healthy growth and increasing its beauty, a gradual but certain cure for baldness, and an essential toilet requisite for all who prize that choicest gift of nature, a bountiful supply of hair; the above is said by all who use Mrs. S. A. Allen's Improved *(new style)* Hair Restorer or Dressing, *(in one bottle.)* Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar. April 1—1m

REMOVED.—Mr. Bierbower has removed his Segar Store to the Diamond, one of the best locations in the town. Mr. B. keeps the very best brands of Segars and Tobacco, and lovers of "the weed" will find just what they want at his store. He is agent for the celebrated Richmond (Va.) Tobacco Works, and proposes to wholesale chewing Tobacco lower than it can be bought in the cities. Give him a call. 1t

☞ The blushing beauties of a modest maid" are doubly enhanced by a luxuriant head of hair. One bottle of "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative" will achieve the most wonderful results. It has become an indispensable article of the toilet, and is universally admired.—*Newport Mercury.* 1t

NOTICE.—The undersigned, having disposed of his entire Stock of Ready-made Clothing and Goods to Mr. FRANCIS CUNINGHAM, and intending to retire from business, returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage extended to him during so many years, and respectfully requests his friends to continue their patronage to the gentleman named, with whom he has left the settlement of the public accounts.

F. B. PICKING.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, at Gettysburg, until Saturday, April 18th, 1868, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the erection and completion of the Adams County Almshouse, in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the undersigned, in Gettysburg. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. By order of the Directors.

N. LIGHTNER, Sec'y. [April 8.—1t

Review of the Markets.

Baltimore Grain and Produce Market.
Baltimore, Tuesday Morning.

SUPER FLOUR,	9 75	@	10 75
EXTRA FLOUR,	11 25	@	11 75
WHITE WHEAT,	2 [illegible]	@	3 00
RED WHEAT,	2 40	@	2 90
CORN,	1 11	@	1 20
RYE,	1 80	@	1 82
OATS,	82	@	95
TIMOTHY SEED,	2 50	@	2 62
CLOVER SEED,	7 50	@	7 75
FLAX SEED,	2 80	@	2 90
BACON, HAMS,	15 [illegible]	@	20
" SIDES,	16½	@	17
" SHOULDERS,	13½	@	14
LARD,	17½	@	19
GOLD, Phila.			1 37½

Gettysburg Grain and Provision Market.
Gettysburg, Wednesday Morning

SUPER FLOUR,			9 50
EXTRA FLOUR,	11 50	@	10 50
WHITE WHEAT,	2 10	@	2 25
RED WHEAT,	2 10	@	2 40
CORN,			1 00
RYE,			1 50
OATS,			70
BUCKWHEAT,			1 00
TIMOTHY SEED,			2 50
CLOVER SEED,			6 00
POTATOES,	1 60	@	1 70
BUTTER,			40
LARD,			14
EGGS,			15
BACON, HAMS,			16
" SIDES,			12½
" SHOULDERS,			12½
SOAP,	7	@	8
TALLOW,			10

MARRIED.

HARMAN—REIF.—On the 26th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Hazer, Mr. James Harman to Miss Mary Ann Reif, all of Abbottstown.

KIMMEL—MYERS.—On the 24th ult., at the Reformed Parsonage, New Oxford, by Rev. W. F. P. Davis, Mr. Joseph Kimmel, of York county, to Miss Amanda Myers, of Reading township, this county.

LASHELL—SEWARD.—On the 25th ult., in the Lodge room of "Excelsior Lodge, I. O. O. F." Mason City, Illinois, by Rev. S. S. Mastin, pastor of the Baptist Church, Mr. James A. Lashell, formerly of Gettysburg, to Miss Date Seward, of Mason City.

MUMMERT—BECK.—On the 19th ult., at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. W. F. P. Davis, Mr. Jonas Mummert to Miss Louisa Beck, of New Oxford, this county.

DIED.

☞ Obituary notices 5 cents a line for all over 4 lines—cash to accompany notices.

BERCAW.—On the 26th ult., at New Chester, Mrs. Rachel Bercaw, aged 76 years, 3 months and 17 days.

KAUFFMAN.—On the 31st ult., in this place, Martha Kauffman, infant child of William and Margaret Homan, aged 11 months.

TIMMINS.—On the 21st ult., in Oxford tp., Mr. James Timmins, aged 77 years.

LINES

ON THE SUDDEN DEATH OF MRS. MARY M'CURDY.

At that tremendous hour, when lingering life
Against disease supports unequal strife;
When this fair scene of sublunary things
Appears alike to beggars and to kings;
When the freed soul bids worldly pomp adieu,
And immortality appears in view;
Calm and compos'd the saint resigns her breath,
While God-like virtue smoothes the bed of death.
Virtue but blossoms in existence here,
Its proper action's in a higher sphere.
Thine are the joys which virtuous deeds obtain,
Thy loss, sad mourner, is to her a gain.
Oh! much-loved friend, how envied was thy fate,
Full were thy days, and lengthened was thy date:
From self-approving conscience terror cease,
And death is made the minister of peace;
The silent passport from this state of pain
To endless bliss, where God and angels reign.

J. S. G.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE SALE.

20 SHARES OF STOCK in the FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Gettysburg. Enquire at the Bank.

DR. WM. STALLSMITH, *Dentist*, having located in Gettysburg, offers his services to the public. He can be found for the present, at the Daguerean rooms of Levi Mumper on Baltimore street, opposite Fahnestocks' store, where he will be prepared to attend to any case within the province of the Dentist. Persons in want of full or partial sets of teeth are invited to call. Terms reasonable. [April 8, 1867.—tf

LOST!—A BALE OF Goods marked "Abel T. Wright, Bendersville, Pa.," and containing 1 piece of Kentucky Jeans, 1 piece of mixed Flannel, 1 piece of Red Flannel, 1 piece of Calyrek, was lost in February last, between Bendersville and Gettysburg. The finder will be suitably rewarded on returning the Goods to Abel T. Wright, in Bendersville; to Henry Whitmor, Mummasburg; or Spangler's Warehouse, Gettysburg. [April 8.—2t*

G. A. R.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 3.

ALL Members of "Post No. 9, G.A.R.," who may be in Adams county are earnestly requested to be present at the next meeting, to be held on *Saturday evening next, April 11th, 1868, at 7½ o'clock*, to transact business of importance. All persons who have been proposed for membership are notified to be present for initiation by that time, or they will have to be re-proposed.

WM. H. BEISTER, P. C.

Official—D. W. ROBISON, P. A.
April 8.—1t

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GETTYSBURG.
April 6, 1868.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,	$84,904 21
Over Drafts,	757 83
Furniture, Fixtures, Expenses and Premiums,	2,414 34
Cash Items and Revenue Stamps,	560 06
Due from Banks and Bankers,	24,557 09
U. S. Bonds,	183,000 00
Cash,	46,076 22
	$346,350 85

LIABILITIES.

Capital,	$100,000 00
Surplus,	3,334 70
Circulation,	90,400 00
Deposits,	147,888 76
Due to Banks,	2,726 49
Interest and Exchange,	1,776 08
	$346,350 85

I certify that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. ARNOLD, Cashier.
April 8.—2t

Grocery and Flour Store.

REMOVAL.

MEALS & BROTHER HAVE removed their Store to the Ninestedt property, on Chambersburg street, where they propose to keep constantly on hand

ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, NOTIONS, &c.

Also, VEGETABLES in season, fresh from the city and country. They are determined to sell for Cash as the cheapest, and in every case the Highest Market price will be paid for Country Produce. They hope by merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. MEALS & BRO.
April 8, 1868—tf.

NEW GOODS.

Cheaper than Ever!

REBERT & ELLIOTT, *Baltimore st., opposite the Court House,*

HAVE just opened a large assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods

OF ALL KINDS,

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
SILKS,
GINGHAMS,
LAWNS,
PRINTS,
BAREGES,
MUSLINS, &c.

To which they invite attention—being determined to sell at lowest cash prices. [April 8, 1868.—1

DIAMOND

SEGAR STORE.

REMOVAL.

The undersigned has removed his Segar Store to the NORTH-EAST CORNER OF THE DIAMOND, GETTYSBURG

where he asks a continuance of the public patronage. His new location is one of the most

CENTRAL AND CONVENIENT,

and his stock of Segars among the most choice and satisfactory.

He will keep on hand the best BRANDS, and *will manufacture to supply trade throughout the county.* He will sell at the lowest living prices, and at wholesale and retail.

He is also the agent for the Richmond (Va.) Tobacco Works, and will sell their Chewing Tobacco, at wholesale lower than it can be bought in the city.

Remember the place, in the Diamond, between Brinker-hoff's Store and McClellan's Hotel.

WASHINGTON BIERBOWER.
April 1, 1868.—tf

CHANGE OF FIRM.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

THE undersigned having taken the store of F. B. Picking, on Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Penna., opposite the *"Star and Sentinel"* office, respectfully informs his friends that he is prepared to sell

Ready-Made Clothing

OF ALL KINDS,

COATS,
PANTS,
VESTS,
SHIRTS,
DRAWERS,
TRUNKS,
CARPET SACKS,
UMBRELLAS,
BUFFALO & GUM SHOES, &c.

All of which will be sold at *LOWEST CASH RATES.*

April 8, 1868. FRANCIS CUNNINGHAM.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

THE undersigned having leased the Ware-house on the corner of Stratton street and the Railroad, Gettysburg, Pa., will carry on the

Grain & Produce Business

in all its branches. The highest prices will always be paid for Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Clover and Timothy Seeds, Flaxseed, Sumac, Hay and Straw, Dried Fruit, Nuts, Soap, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, Potatoes, with everything else in the country produce line.

GROCERIES

OF ALL KINDS

constantly for sale, Coffees, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, Spices, Salt, Cheese, Vinegar, Soda, Mustard, Starch, Brooms, Buckets, Blacking, Soap, &c. Also, COAL OIL, Fish Oil, Tar, &c. FISH of all kinds; Spikes and Nails; Rancking and Chewing Tobacco.

They are always able to supply a first rate article of *Flour*, with the different kinds of Feed.

Also, Ground Plaster, with Guanos and other fertilizers. COAL by the bushel, ton or car load.

We will also run a

LINE of FREIGHT CARS

to No. 77 North street, BALTIMORE, and 811 Market street, PHILADELPHIA. All goods sent to either of the above places will be received and forwarded promptly. Goods should be marked "Beaners' Car."

H. S. BENNER & BRO.
April, 8, 1868.—tf

NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of PETER PENTZ, late of Latimore township, Adams county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, Executrix, residing in the same township, she hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SARAH PENTZ, Executrix.
April 8.—6t

GOOD NEWS!

HENRY OVERDEER,

Baltimore, street, Gettysburg, Penna.,

HAS completed his new Store House and just returned from the city with a fresh and well selected stock of Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to call and examine.

HE SELLS CHEAP.

His stock consists of

GROCERIES,

FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS,

CHINA, WILLOW AND QUEENS-WARE, FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FEED, &c.

☞ The cash or trade will be given for Flour, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Bacon, Lard, Rags, &c.

April 1, 1868.—tf

Let all the People Come!

Fancy Goods and Confectionery Store

THE undersigned, having bought out J. M. Warner's Fancy Goods and Confectionery Store, on Baltimore street, nearly opposite Fahnestocks' Store, Gettysburg, invites the public's patronage. Large and tasteful as the stock has been, no effort will be spared to render it still more attractive and desirable.

He now offers

Writing Books,	Plain Candy,
Pocket Books,	Fancy Candy,
Portfolios,	Pickles,
Satchels,	Sardines,
Pocket Books,	Lobsters,
China Toys,	Chow-chow,
Pocket Cutlery,	Fancy Cakes,
Jewelry,	Ferana Crackers,
Chess,	Wine Biscuits,
Brushes,	Macaroon do.,
Perfumery,	Fire Works,
Soaps,	Pens & Pencils,
Combs,	Writing Papers,
Fruits,	Envelopes,
Nuts,	Tobacco & Segars,
Syrups,	&c., &c., &c.

"TOO NUMEROUS TO MRATION."

He intends to sell everything at the lowest possible prices for the "small profits" being "quick sales," and are therefore best for buyer and seller. Come one—come all!

April 1, 1868.—tf A. R. FRIETSEL.

EXCELSIOR GALLERY.

PHOTOGRAPHS,

PHOTO MINIATURES

AMBROTYPES, &c., &c.,

Stereoscopic Views of the

BATTLEFIELD,

STEREOSCOPES,

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

AND

ALBUMS

IN

GREAT VARIETY,

AND AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

☞ We deal in nothing but the best of the kind. Call and examine our stock.

C. J. WYSON,
April 1, 1868.—tf Proprietor.

WM. A. BROWN & CO.,

UMBRELLA AND PARASOL MANUFACTURERS,

Have just opened at the WHITE STORE, No. 36 North Second street, Philadelphia, a large and complete assortment of Silk and Gingham Umbrellas and Parasols, to which they invite the attention of their stock of goods, which they will sell at the lowest cash prices.

SAMUEL KING AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS,

For sale at the lowest prices of the day. [April 1.—1m

HUBER'S

DRUG STORE.

Forney's old Stand—Baltimore Street,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

HAVING purchased this old and popular Stand, and laid in an entirely new and fresh Stock, offer a full assortment, consisting in part of

DRUGS AND FAMILY MEDICINES.
PATENT MEDICINES—A LARGE ASSORTMENT.
PURE LIQUORS & WINES FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES AND FLAVORING EXTRACTS. [1868.
DYES & DYE-STUFFS—HOW & STEVENS' DYES. WOOLSTOR DYES, AND THE ANILINE DYES—THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
ALL THE NEW AND ELEGANT PERFUMES AND TOILET ARTICLES.
COLGATE'S, AND OTHER SUPERIOR SOAPS.
FORNEY'S HORSE POWDERS—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST; ALSO, FOUTZ'S, BELLS, DALE'S PERSIAN, STONEBRAKER'S AND ROBERT'S.
STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS.
CIGARS, TOBACCO AND SNUFF—THE BEST BRANDS.
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS AND FAMILY RECEIPTS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.
PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS SUPPLIED AT REDUCED RATES.

Medicines furnished at ALL HOURS OF THE NIGHT. Night Bell at the door.

April 1, 1868.—1f

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

LADIES' COMPANIONS,

TOILET SETS,

WRITING DESKS,

PERFUMERY,

FANCY CHINA & BOHEMIAN VASES,

TOYS, &C., &C., &C.,

AT A. R. FEISTEL'S,

Opposite Fahnestocks' Store.

Gettysburg, April 1, 1868.—tf

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

QUEENSWARE,

CARPETS, &C., &C.,

LOWEST PRICES

AT

DUPHORN & HOFFMAN'S

North-west Corner Centre Square,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

March 18, 1868.

THE GREAT

AMERICAN COMBINATION

BUTTON HOLE OVERSEAMING

AND

SEWING MACHINE.

Is warranted to execute in the best manner every variety of Sewing, Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Braiding, Gathering, Quilting, Overseaming, Embroidering on the edge, and to stitch and make beautiful Button and Eyelet Holes in all fabrics.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

BEING ABSOLUTELY THE BEST

FAMILY MACHINE,

IN THE WORLD,

And Intrinsically the Cheapest,

For it is two Machines combined in one by a simple and beautiful mechanical arrangement.

Circulars with full particulars and samples of work done on this Machine, can be had on application at the Office of the Agent at J. M. Warner's Confectionary and Variety Store, Baltimore st., Gettysburg, Pa.

D. W. ROBISON, Agent.

☞ All Machines warranted 3 years, and instructions given gratuitiously to all purchasers.

March 18.—3m

Adams County Ahead!

THE EXCELSIOR PATENT FLY-NET,

Manufactured entirely of Leather, and much neater than Cotton or Linen Nets. For service unsurpassed.

PATENTED FEBRUARY 18TH, 1868,

BY ROHRBOLDER, WORLEY & HURST.

J. L. WORLEY, Sole Agent for the *EXCELSIOR PATENT NET* for Adams county,

HAS constantly on hand manufactured Nets of the above Patent. Also

SADDLES,
HARNESS,
COLLARS,
BRIDLES,
WHIPS,
TRUNKS,
BLANKETS,
BELLS,

And everything pertaining to a Horse furnishing establishment.

☞ AGENTS WANTED in all Townships, for Patent Nets, also Head Nets for cattle, sold by the thousand. All communications should be addressed to

J. L. WORLEY,
April 1, 1868.—tf York Sulphur Springs, Adams co., Pa.

NEW MACHINE SHOP

AT NEW OXFORD.

THE undersigned calls attention to his new Machine Shop, at New Oxford, where he is prepared to do all kinds of good and satisfactory work. He will manufacture various kinds of

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

such as THRESHING MACHINES, STRAW CUTTERS, RAKES, &c.; and will keep the BUCKEYE REAPER & MOWER on hand for sale.

All descriptions of REPAIRING done promptly and as cheaply as possible.

He solicits the public patronage, and will do his work in a workmanlike manner, as he will be on hand to give it his personal attention. Give him a trial, and he guarantees full satisfaction.

JACOB STOCK.
March 25, 1868.—3m

WEAVER'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE SELF-FEEDING

ROCK DRILL,

ONE OF THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENTS OF THE AGE,

Being the first successful attempt to apply machinery to Rock Drilling for blasting purposes, and which will answer equally well for splitting Rock and drilling holes in Rock for any purpose.

PATENTED JULY 16, 1867.

THIS Drill has everything that is desired in a Rock Drill. It has any amount of adjustability, as that it will stand on any uneven surface, where it is possible for a man to drill.

It drills perpendicularly, or at any angle up to 45 degrees, and any depth or dimensions required for Blasting.

It operates easily, and with one of these Machines a man can do five times the amount of work done in the old way, in the same time. In ordinary Rock it will drill one inch per minute.

With this Drill, Farmers, who have rough land, can clear the rock off with little expense, as any person who can turn a wind-mill can operate the drill.

It can be used in Wells, Cellars, Coal Mines, or any place that Rock is met with.

☞ The undersigned having purchased from the Patentee, WILLIAM WEAVER, all his interest in said Letters Patent in and to the State of Pennsylvania, are prepared to sell *County and Township Rights* in said State, on reasonable terms. We have also been constituted, by Letters of Attorney, Agents for the Patentee, for the sale of State Rights throughout the United States. Persons desiring to secure County or Township Rights in Pennsylvania, or to secure the Right for other States, will address,

BELL & WEAVER,
Hunterstown, Adams county, Pa.
PHILIP WEAVER. ROBERT BELL.
March 25, 1868.—3m

EAST BERLIN FIRM.

REBERT & HOOVER.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

Buckeye Reaper and Mower—Buckeye Self-Raker, Hoffhein's Patent—Self-discharging Wire Horse Rake, Shireman's Patent—Brand's Patent Wire Horse Rake —The Rockaway Wire Rake.—Also,

Threshing Machines,

CORN PLANTERS, TWO KINDS, SHIREMAN'S PATENT AND WAMBAUGH'S PATENT, YORK,

GRAIN DRILLS, MOORE'S PATENT—CORN SHELLER, WAMBAUGH'S PATENT.

REPAIRING of all kinds done on short notice.

Call and see what we can do.

REBERT & HOOVER.
East Berlin, March 4, 1868.—4m

BARK! BARK!

1100 CORDS WANTED!

THE SUBSCRIBER WANTS

600 CORDS OF

BLACK OAK BARK,

for which he will pay $6 00 per cord, on delivery, in good order, at his tanyard in Gettysburg. Wanted also

500 CORDS OF

ROCK OAK BARK,

for which the highest market price will be given.

Feb. 12.—6m JOHN RUPP.

CARLISLE, PA.

VISITORS to Carlisle will find the very best accommodations at the

Pennsylvania Hotel,

Kept by JOHN REILLY, on the corner of North Hanover and Louther Streets.

The TABLE is supplied with everything the markets afford; the BAR is stocked with the finest Wines, Liquors &c., and the Yards and

STABLING

connected with the house are in charge of an experienced and faithful hostler.

☞ Give the old PENNSYLVANIA a trial and be convinced. Charges always reasonable.

March 18, 1868.—6m

PHILADELPHIA, March 1st, 1868.

WE beg to inform you that we are prepared to offer for your inspection our usual assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS

consisting of the

NEWEST SHAPES

in Straw, Silk and GIMP Hats, Bonnets, &c.; Velvets, Silk Goods, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Ruches, Crapes, Blondes, Braids, Ornaments, &c., &c. We shall be happy to see you at our store, or receive your orders.—Prices low for cash. Yours, &c. H. WARD.

Nos. 101, 103 and 107 N. Second st., Phila.

March 18.—1m

TINWARE,

THE largest assortment of well made TINWARE in the city constantly kept on hand, also a general assortment of House Furnishing Goods.

Country storekeepers will find it to their advantage to call.

JNO. M. MELLOY.
723 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa.

March 25—1m

Wants.

WANTED!

200 Cords Black Oak Bark

delivered at Sandoe's Mill, on Marsh Creek, during the coming Summer, for which

$5 00 CASH PER CORD

will be paid, on delivery.

Feb. 5, 1868.—tf HENRY CHRONISTER.

$25 Agents Wanted. $25

We want first-class Agents to introduce our IMPROVED STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. The cheapest and best Machine in the whole country. Extraordinary inducements to good active salesmen. Particulars and sample work furnished on application.

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Coal, Lumber, Lime, &c.

GETTYSBURG

LIME KILNS.

THE undersigned has bought out his former partner, WM. GUBIN, and now continues the

THE LIME-BURNING BUSINESS

himself—at the Gettysburg Lime Kilns, on the corner of the Railroad and North Stratton street. Thankful for past patronage, he will endeavor to deserve its continuance, by prosecuting the business as vigorously and even large a scale as possible—always selling a good article and giving good measure. Farmers and others may look for the prompt filling of orders.

He also continues the

COAL BUSINESS,

offering the most popular kinds. Purchasers and others should give him a call. Blacksmith Coal coming in by the

Cars and Coal delivered anywhere in Gettysburg.

Gettysburg, Nov. 20, 1867.—tf JACOB RICKERT

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JOHN AND PETER BECKMAN.

WOULD respectfully announce to the public that they have opened a new

BLACKSMITH SHOP

in Petersburg, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line, in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms. Horse-shoeing a specialty. Give them a call and see for yourselves.

Nov. 20, 1867.—3m

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The Daily Papers of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and choice Magazines.

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supplied to families and parties at shortest rates.

March 25.—tf

CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM SALOON.

JOHN GRUEL,

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next door to Eagle Hotel,

Having completed his new building, has opened the largest assortment of Confections ever offered in Gettysburg, including

French & Common Candies,

Toys, Nuts, &c., and everything belonging to a first-class Confectionery, with special accommodations for Ladies and Gentlemen.

ICE CREAM

suppl

The Farmer and Housekeeper.

CULTURE OF THE TOMATO.

Every one who plants a garden must have experience of the difficulty of dealing with tomatoes as usually grown; they hug the ground with such persistence that nothing can keep them from it; they rot both when it rains and when it does not rain; and at about the end of September they come to an absolute end of all production. The consequence is that most people choose to purchase such as the market affords, and to pay for defective and unsatisfactory tomatoes at a high price, because an ordinary garden does not afford room for them. Having gone through an ample experience of this sort, I by accident attempted a mode of cultivation two years ago which has far exceeded my expectations in obviating the difficulties referred to, and in giving an ample supply of tomatoes so far superior to those usually sold as to bear no comparison with them.

This mode is a rigid training of the vines on a high wall—a wall facing south in my case, but one facing east I think will do; while one facing north certainly will not do. Strips of lath nailed on post or stakes, say eight inches from the face of the wall, suffice to keep the vines within the enclosed space, but they must also be frequently tied to the lath, or to nails driven in the face of the wall. Some trouble is requisite while the are growing most rapidly, but it will repay all the trouble well; being sure to keep the vines from falling or blowing down by whatever driving—tying or lath—may be necessary. I have had no serious difficulty in this respect, nor will any one who ties the vines frequently in July and August, using some soft flax twine, or strong cotton strings.

The result is that the vines grow and bear from the earliest time that any can be produced, until absolute freezing weather comes in November. I have had them in profusion and in perfection on the vines in two years as late as the middle of November—the fall of both 1865 and 1866 being favorable as regards late frosts or the delay of absolute freezing weather. And it is remarkable that the tomato plant under such circumstances continues to produce as abundantly to the last as could be desired, without check by any frost or chill that does not absolutely freeze the vines.

The fruit of the tomato is peculiarly an air fruit, requiring the fullest sun, and the most free circulation of air to pefect it. In the shade or near the earth the fruit does not set, and if set, does not ripen. Under the best conditions for the vines in this respect the production is so much greater as to pay for all the trouble of attaining them, even if the wall or trellis were to be erected exclusively to produce tomatoes. And those growing for market purposes would be as well repaid as private cultivators. I can count up already about eight bushels as the produce of 60 feet of wall, and but twelve inches of earth surface at the foot in which they are planted, a brick wall three feet in width coming next; the vines have in these cases ripened fruit largely at a height of six or seven feet; and the bearing season has begun, or the production of ripe tomatoes, about the 10th of August.—*Gardners' Monthly.*

AGRICULTURAL HORSE-RACING.

Our readers will remember that as far back as ten or twelve years we took strong exception to the trials of the speed of horses at our agricultural fairs. As early as the exhibition of the United States Society, at Powelton, on the west side of the Schylkill, in which we took an active part, we objected to the extent to which the showing off of horses had been agreed upon. We predicted then just what has come to pas since, as to the result of these "agricultural races." Ever since that time we have steadly opposed the introduction of these special privileges or the owners of fast horses. For years the *Germantown Telegraph* stood alone in this opposition. At last some of our cotemporaries uttered low murmurs as to the propriety of allowing horses to absorb so much of the time, attention and premiums of the different societies. Gradually these murmurs became louder, until gaining courage they are now begining to speak, when the evil is full upon us, and our agricultural societies are dwindling away, in tones not to be misunderstood. They see distinctly that the thing is reduced to a single alternative, either horse-racing or agricultural exibitions are to go down. The substantial interests of the farmer must dominate everything else. Gentlemen who desire to display their fast horses can have their own "tracks" and select their own time, and that portion of the community who have a taste in this direction can gratify it without detracting from the interest and usefulness of our farmers' fairs.

Of late we observe with pleasure that both State and county societies are moving in this matter. We have now room to refer to the action of the Ohio State Societies only. The Executive Board of that society have come to the determination to make their exhibitions purely agricultural and mechanical, and have voted to prohibit all trials of speed by racing at their fair next fall. The *Prairie Farmer* backs up this decision of the Board strongly. It says: "We are glad of the decision of the Society, for we cannow have the vexed question settled whether the people will support a fair without the usual attraction that has been offered by the race-track. If they do not, then it remains to be seen if the pastime cannot be stripped of its disgusting and revolting features, and thus be allowed to add its attraction to our fairs at any rate, we look upon the act of the Society as the beginning of a great reform in racing practices at our fairs."

The East Pennsylvania Society, at Norristown, have conceded the first three days of their future exhibitions exclusively to agricultural and mechanical purposes. The Bucks County Society has always extended to the horse-display its proper positions.—Those who were dissatisfied with this have, established a separate society in Doylestown. The Chester County Society, while not forbidding matched trials of speed, sets apart certain hours so as not to interfere with the substantial interests of their exhibitions. We notice that other societies are moving to a reform in this monopolizing feature, and as the "bit" has once been fairly taken we have reason to hope that this reform will reach every farmer's society in the Union before it is curbed.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

—The Early Goodrich Potato.—This variety has been found to withstand the rot successfully during the past year. when many other sorts failed wholly or in part. It is a strong grower, and yields a large crop of good potatoes. Among many bushels grown on light, dry land, not a single tuber decayed. It ripens rather early, but remains good through the winter. It is a good market variety, as it cooks white and dry; and it is a very desirable variety to plant extensively for market purposes. We regard this as one of the best of the new sorts that have been sent out during the past few years.—*Jour. of Hort.*

For every three hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes removed from our fields, the soil sustains a loss of ninety-two pounds of potash; consequently, wood ashes is one of the most valuable of manures in the culture of potatoes.

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$15 *Per Day, Sure.* No money in advance. Agents wanted to sell our *Patent Reciprocating Metallic Clothes-Lines.* Address ADELPHIA WIRE Co., 162 B'dway, N. Y., 16 Dearborn st., Chicago.

WANTED—SALESMEN to travel for a Manufacturing Company and sell by sample. Good wages are guaranteed. Address, with stamp, HAMILTON & HOWE, 418 Chestnut, st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WHY WILL YOU WORK FOR $3.00 PER DAY and be bossed round, when you can engage in an easy and lucrative business that will pay you from $4 to $6 per day or $2 per evening and upwards. You won't be sorry if you send 10 cents for full particulars and sample. Address GEO. S. MILLEN, Lewiston, Maine.

Photograph Galleries.

REMOVAL!
THE GETTYSBURG SKYLIGHT GALLERY.
THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally that he has removed from his old rooms on West Middle street, to Baltimore street and nearly opposite the store of Fahnestock Brothers. The room he now occupies, has been recently fitted up expressly for his business. The location is an admirable one, enabling him to take pictures in all shades of weather, and with a correctness unequalled in any vicinity.
LIFE-LIKE PHOTOGRAPHS
of every size and description, executed in the most artistic manner, particular attention given to the CARTE-DE VISITE, and in copying AMBROTYPES and DAGUERREOTYPES of deceased friends. Also—
THE GETTYSBURG GEM,
a new style of picture which has become very popular with the public, not only for their beauty, but the cheapness and convenience. SIXTEEN for ONE DOLLAR. Also—THE PORCELAIN PICTURE, which for their beauty and durability are unsurpassed.
We are prepared to carry on the business in all its various branches, and having had considerable experience in the business we feel confident that we can give
GUARANTEEING PERFECT SATISFACTION.
Call and examine our Specimens and judge for yourselves.
LEVI MUMPER.
June 21, 1866.

JOB PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
EXECUTED NEATLY AND CHEAPLY
AT THIS OFFICE.

Financial.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF GETTYSBURG.
NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
7-30 NOTES.
Last fall, when the privilege of converting the August 7-30 Notes expired, many persons who neglected to convert into 5-20 Bonds, or sell, lost the premium and the privilege of converting. It will be the same with the 7-30's maturing in June and July next, if not disposed of in time. This Bank will either convert, or purchase, the 7-30's, allowing premium and interest.
Feb. 19, 1868.—tf GEO. ARNOLD, Cashier.

THE
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF
GETTYSBURG, PENNA.,
Is agent for the sale of the first Mortgage
Union Pacific Rail Road.
6 PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS,
at 90 cents on the dollar, payable semi-annually at our counter. All necessary information given.
GEO. ARNOLD, Cashier.
Gettysburg, Nov. 27, 1867.—tf

GETTYSBURG
NATIONAL BANK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, of all kinds, BOUGHT and SOLD.
SEVEN-THIRTY BONDS converted into FIVE-TWENTY BONDS without charge.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES CASHED.
The HIGHEST PREMIUM paid on GOLD and SILVER.
STOCKS and BONDS, of all kinds, bought for persons without CHARGING COMMISSION.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
Interest on SPECIAL DEPOSITS advanced 1 per cent., viz:
5 PER CENT. for 1 year,
4 PER CENT. for 6 months,
3 PER CENT. for 3 months.
Persons wishing information in regard to U. S. Bonds and Stocks of all kinds, are invited to give us a call, and we will give all information cheerfully.
J. EMORY BAIR, Cashier.
Gettysburg, Oct 26, 1867.—tf

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF
GETTYSBURG
WILL ALLOW
Interest on SPECIAL DEPOSITS as follows:
5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM FOR 1 YEAR,
6 " " " " 6 MONTHS,
3 " " " " 3 "
WILL CONVERT
7-30 NOTES INTO 5-20 BONDS AS USUAL *free of charge;*
CASH COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES AND COUPONS.
Will also purchase or sell STOCKS and BONDS of *every* kind free of charge as Commission, and will at all times pay the HIGHEST PRICE for
GOLD AND SILVER,
and with pleasure transact all business promptly as here tofore pertaining to a well regulated Bank.
GEO. ARNOLD, Cashier.
Gettysburg, Nov. 6 1867.—tf

GEO. DUMBOLTON (*late of Carson & Co.*) C. C. WIRT. (*of Hanover, Pa.*)
DUMBOLTON & WIRT,
Corner of Baltimore and St. Paul streets,
BALTIMORE,
BANKERS, BROKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Government Securities, Gold, Silver, &c.,
HAVE CONSTANTLY FOR SALE,
U. S. 1881 BONDS,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 7-30 BONDS,
U. S. 10-40 BONDS,
7-30 *BONDS of all issues converted into* 5-20's *upon the most favorable terms.*
Special agents for the sale of
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS, AND
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS,
bearing six per cent. Interest in gold.
☞Persons wishing to convert any description of securities, or make or change investments, can have the same promptly executed.
ORDERS BY MAIL OR EXPRESS WILL
RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.
INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS or Sale.
☞Deposits received and Interest paid upon balances subject to check at sight. [Dec. 4, 1867.—3m

Notice to Capitalists!
PERSONS desiring of investing, and realising nearly NINE PER CENT., are requested to call at the
Gettysburg National Bank,
AND OBTAIN CIRCULARS OF THE
UNION PACIFIC
AND ALSO
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COS. GRATIS.
These investments are daily growing in favor and sales increasing.
☞BONDS can be had at all times at this Bank and where all information concerning said investments will be cheerfully given.
Dec. 18, 1867.—tf J. EMORY BAIR, Cashier.

Carpenters and Contractors.

WM. C. STALLSMITH & SON,
GETTYSBURG, PA.,
CARPENTERS & CONTRACTORS,
Are prepared to do all kinds of Carpentering—contracting and erecting buildings of all kinds, Repairing, &c. They keep constantly on hand and manufacture to order,
DOORS, SHUTTERS, BLINDS, SASH, DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES, CORNICE, DOOR AND WINDOW BRACKETS,
And any other Article in the Building Line.
Seasoned material constantly on hand, experienced workmen always in readiness, and work executed with dispatch.
☞Orders promptly attended to.
WM. C. STALLSMITH,
C. M. STALLSMITH.
Sept. 18, 1867.—tf

G. C. CASHMAN. H. H. ROWE
CARPENTERING.
THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that they have commenced the Carpenting in the Shop formerly occupied by George Schryock, deceased. We are prepared to do any work in our line of business and as reasonable as any other establishment in Gettysburg.
We hope by a strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.
May 20, 1867.—tf CASHMAN & ROWE.

TO THE BUILDING COMMUNITY.
AND ALL OTHERS
WHO WISH TO IMPROVE.
THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he is still continues the
CARPENTERING BUSINESS
at his old stand, on West street, Gettysburg, and is ready at all times to accommodate those wanting anything done in his line. He is prepared to furnish all kinds of work for building purposes, of the best material, and as neatly and cheaply as it can be done at any other establishment in the county. Experienced Hands always in employment and work executed with promptness and dispatch.
☞Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
May 20, 1867.—tf WM. CHRISTMAN.

Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

FAHNESTOCK BROS.
have just received their
NEW FALL STOCK,
the largest in the county—consisting of
DRY GOODS,
MERINOES,
POPLINS,
MUSLINS,
ALPACAS,
GINGHAMS,
FLANNELS
DELAINES,
CALICOES,
&c., &c., &c.,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, JEANS,
in every variety.
CARPETS, a large stock and very cheap.
SHAWLS, all kinds and prices.
BLANKETS, very cheap.
QUEENSWARE, the largest stock in the county and very cheap.
HARDWARE and Saddlery, in all its branches, at the lowest market rates.
GROCERIES, of all kinds.
IRON AND NAILS,
OILS AND PAINTS.
Will sell GOODS at prices DEFYING COMPETITION. Give us a call and examine our stock.
SIGN OF THE RED FRONT.
Oct. 2, 1867.—tf

J. L. SCHICK
HAS JUST RECEIVED
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
MERINOES,
POPLAINS,
WOOL DELAINES,
ALPACAS,
COBURGS,
and PLAIN and FANCY GOOODS of all kinds, which he is selling CHEAPER THAN EVER. Call at
S. W. Corner of Public Square,
Gettysburg, Pa.
Sept. 25, 1867.—tf

DO YOU WANT
CHEAP AND GOOD
Fall and Winter Goods?
"YES!" EVERYBODY ANSWERS.
THEN GO TO THE NEW STORE OF
REBERT & ELLIOTT,
Opposite the Court-House, Gettysburg.
DO YOU WANT cheap and good Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Jeans, Cords, Vestings, Gloves, Suspenders, Neck-ties, or anything else in the gentlemen's wear line? Go to REBERT & ELLIOTT'S.
DO YOU WANT cheap and good Silks, Alpacas, Delaines, Ginghams, Calicoes, Gloves, Hosiery, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, or anything else desired for ladies' wear? Go to REBERT & ELLIOTT'S.
DO YOU WANT cheap and good Muslins, Sheetings, Ticklings, Carpeting, Queensware, Umbrellas, Window Shades, or anything else of the kind? Go to REBERT & ELLIOTT'S.
DO YOU WANT cheap and good Boots, Shoes and Hats? If you will find a splendid assortment at REBERT & ELLIOTT'S.
Who are now selling goods at prices that must astonish. To be convinced, call and see for yourselves.
Nov. 20, 1867.—tf

New Fall & Winter Goods,
E. HITESHEW
is now receiving a large stock of
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,
I call the attention of my customers and the community to my large stock of goods, I am now offering at lower rates than they have been since the war and at prices which cannot fail to strike the purchaser as cheap. With every facility for purchasing goods at as low figures as any in the trade, I am also prepared to meet competition on low prices from any and all quarters.
Produce taken at the highest market prices for my well selected stock.
Petersburg, (Y. S.,) Oct. 9, 1867.—ly E. HITESHEW.

FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
DRY GOODS
FOR
FALL & WINTER WEAR
AT THE STORE OF
A. SCOTT & SON
THEIR STOCK CONSISTS OF
MERINOS, all styles.
DELAINES, all styles.
CALICOES, all styles.
MUSLINS, all grades.
Cloths and Cassimeres of all styles and quality. Persons wanting good Goods and fair bargains should go to
A. SCOTT & SON,
Chambersburg street, adjoining
Oct. 5, 1867. Gettysburg, Pa.

Bakery.

NEW BAKERY.
NEWCOMER & KINSTLER,
Mechanics Bakery, South Washington try half square from the Eagle Hotel, Gettysburg, Pa. Constantly on hand, the best of
Bread,
Cracker
Pretzels, &c
Persons wishing for cook Bread will be served every morning, by leaving their names and residences at the Bakery
Every effort made to please. GIVE US A CALL.
April 15, 1867.

Carriages, Harness, &c.

DAVID MCCREARY. JOHN F. MCCREARY.
"Best always Cheapest."
THE Best and Cheapest,
*SADDLES, BRIDLES, COLLARS and HARNES